The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4023. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM MOBILE.

Admiral Farragut's Official Report.

Graphic Description of the Passage of the Forts.

THE ACTION WITH THE TENNESSEE.

The Prisoners Captured on the Rebel Iron-Clads.

CASUALTIES ON BOARD OUR FLEET.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

The following official dispatches have been received by the Navy Department:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MOBILE BAY, Aug. 5, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report to the department, that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and encountering the rebel ram *Tennessee* and gunboats of the enemy, viz., *Selma*, *Morgan* and *Gaines*.

The attacking fleet was under way by 5:45 A. M., in the following order: The *Brooklyn*, with the *Octoroon* on her port side; *Hartford*, with the *Metacomet*; *Richmond*, with the *Port Royal*; *Lackawana*, with the *Seminole*; *Monongahela*, with the *Tecumseh*; *Ossipee*, with the *Itasco*; and the *Oneida*, with the *Galena*.

On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron-clads.

The wind was light from the Southwest, and the sky cloudy, with very little sun.

Fort Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes past 7 o'clock, and soon after this the action became lively.

As we steamed up the main ship channel, there was some difficulty ahead, and the *Hartford* passed on ahead of the *Brooklyn*.

At 7:40 the monitor *Tecumseh* was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down very rapidly, and carrying down with her all the officers and crew, with the exception of the pilot and eight or ten men, who were saved by a boat that I sent from the *Metacomet*, which was alongside of me.

The *Hartford* had passed the forts before 8 o'clock, and finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats, I ordered the *Metacomet* to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which, the *Selma*, she succeeded in capturing.

All the vessels had passed the forts by half past eight, but the rebel ram *Tennessee* was still apparently uninjured, in our rear.

A signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guns, but with orders to run her down at full speed.

The *Monongahela* was the first that struck her, and though she may have injured her badly, yet she did not succeed in disabling her.

The *Lackawanna* also struck her, but ineffectually.

The flagship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and as she passed poured into her a whole port broadside of solid 9-inch shot and thirteen pounds of powder, at a distance of not more than twelve feet.

The iron-clads were closing upon her, and the *Hartford* and the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when, at 10 A. M., she surrendered.

The rest of the rebel fleet, namely, the *Morgan* and *Gaines*, succeeded in getting back under the protection of Fort Morgan.

This terminated the action of the day.

Admiral BUCHANAN sent me his sword, being himself badly wounded with a compound fracture of the leg, which it is supposed will have to be amputated.

Having had many of my own men wounded, and the surgeon of the *Tennessee* being very desirous to have Admiral BUCHANAN removed to the hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan, Brig.-Gen. RICHARD L. PAGE, to say that if he would allow the wounded of the fleet, as well as their own, to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for than here, I would send out one of our vessels, provided she would be permitted to return, bringing back nothing she did not take out.

Gen. PAGE consented and the *Metacomet* was dispatched.

The list of casualties on our part, as far as ascertained, are as follows:

Flag-ship *Hartford*—Nineteen killed, twenty-three wounded.

Brooklyn—Nine killed, twenty-two wounded.

Lackawana—Four killed, two wounded.

Oneida—Seven killed, twenty-three wounded.

Monongahela—Six wounded.

Metacomet—One killed; two wounded.

Ossippee—One killed; seven wounded.

Galena—One wounded.

Richmond—Two wounded.

In all forty-one killed and eighty-eight wounded.

On the rebel ram *Tennessee* were captured twenty officers and about one hundred and seventy men. The following is a list of the officers: Admiral F. Buchanan; Commander Joseph D. Johnson; Lieuts. Wm. L. Bradford, A. D. Wharton, E. J. McDennert; Masters, J. R. DeMoley, H. W. Perrin; Fleet Surgeon, D. B. Conrad; Assistant Surgeon, R. C. Bowles; Engineers, G. D. Leneng, J. O'Connell, John Hays, O. Benson, W. B. Patterson; Paymaster's Clerk, J. H. Cohen; Master's Mates, Forest, Beebe, and Carter.

On the *Selma* were taken ninety officers and men. Of the officers I have only heard the names of two, viz., Commander PETER H. MURPHY and Lieut. and Executive Officer J. H. COMSTOCK. The latter was killed.

I will send a detailed dispatch by the first opportunity. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral Commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is a list of the killed on the flagship *Hartford*:

David Morrow, Wm. Osgood, Thos. Baine, Benjamin Harper, Wm. Clark, Charles Schaffer, Frank Stillwell, George Walker, John C. Scott, Thomas Wilde, William Smith, William Andrews, Frederick Munsell, Lewis McLane, Peter Duncan, Thomas Baines, Thomas Stanton, — Smith and — Camel.

Wounded—Lieut. Adams, Spencer McEwen, Master's Mate R. P. Herrick, Acting Ensign W. H. Higenbotham, since dead; Theo. Wilder Venner, Adolphus Pulle, Hiram Elder, R. Dumphrey, Wm. Thompson, E. Johnson, Walter Lloyd, M. Forbes, Wm. Stanley, C. Stevenson, F. Campbell, Wm. Doyle, August Simmons, Peter Pitts, Michael Fayal, David Orten, Wm. Trask, Chas Dennis, Thomas O'Connell.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

Further Depredations on Our Commerce.

The Steamer Susquehanna on the Track of the Pirate.

The French bark *Ernst & Charles*, Capt. S. AULNY, for Boston, six days, ballast to order, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Mr. GEORGE TURNER, coast pilot, of Boston, who brought the bark named *Ernst & Charles* to this port, reports: 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Montauk bearing North by East one-half East, forty-seven miles distant, saw the privateer *Tallahassee*, which came close aboard and hoisted the Union flag, but, after ascertaining the nationality of the bark, lowered the Federal and hoisted the Confederate flag. At 3 P. M. same day saw three vessels burning. At 10 P. M. saw another large ship on fire. 13th instant, the Highlands bearing West about thirty miles distant, spoke United States steamer *Susquehanna*, cruising. Gave them all the information in our power, when she shaped her course in the direction of the privateer. Mr. TURNER says the steamer is about two hundred tons burden, and carries one gun forward and two aft.

The Brig Billow Boarded by the Tallahassee, etc.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Aug. 15.

The bring *Billow*, of Salem, lumber loaded, was fallen in with by the gunboat *Grand Gulf*, on the 12th inst., in lat. 40° 11′, long. 71° 16′, dismasted and abandoned, having apparently been boarded by the *Tallahassee*.

The *Grand Gulf* took her in tow, but afterward gave her to the revenue cutter *Miami*, which towed her to Newport last night.

The *Grand Gulf* proceeded in search of the pirate.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Aug. 15.

The bark *Glenalvon*, from Glasgow for New-York, with iron, was destroyed by the *Tallahassee* Saturday morning, off Nantucket. Capt. WATTS and crew have arrived at Newport, having been put on a Prussian bark and thence transferred to a cutter.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

The schooner *R. E. Pecker*, of Richmond, Me., Capt. MAISON, from Baltimore for Bath, put into Holmes' Hole on the 14th, having been captured by the pirate *Tallahassee*, at 8 P. M. on the 12th inst., in lat. 40°, lon. 71°, and bonded for $10,000.

The *Tallahassee* also captured, on the 10th, the brig *Billow*, of Salem, Capt. REED, from Calais, for Baltimore; and the schooner *Spokane*, of Tremont, Me., Capt. SAWYER, from Calais for Philadelphia. The crews of the *Billow* and *Spokane* were transferred to the *R. E. Pecker*, and landed at Holmes' Hole. The *Billow's* masts were first cut away, and the vessel was then scuttled. The *Spokane* was set on fire. Both vessels were loaded with laths.

Capt. SAWYER, of the *Spokane*, was on board of the pirate about six hours. He represents her to be of from 800 to 1,000 tons burden, and very fast. Her officers boasted of having destroyed sixteen vessels in thirty hours; and that they had captured fifty in all.

Heavy Firing Heard Aug. 13.

The British ship *Stratford*, late *Arctic*, CHANDLER, Liverpool, June 12, merchandise, to SNOW & BURGESS, arrived yesterday. She has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. August 13, lat. 40° 30′, long. 71°, at 5 P. M., saw a great deal of smoke to the westward. At 8 P. M., found it to proceed from a ship burned to the water's edge, and still on fire. Saw a steamer not far off. She set her mast head light as she approached, but soon hauled it down and stood to the eastward, without speaking. August 13, when in lat. 40° 40′, long. 72°, heard some heavy guns to the W. S. W., at intervals from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Boarded by the Juniata.

The pilot-boat *James Avery*, No. 9, arrived this morning. She reports that on the 14th, off the Tamen Houses, she was boarded by the United States gunboat *Juniata* in search of the privateer *Tallahassee*.

THE MISSISSIPPI PIRATES.

The Steamer Empress Fired Into—Her Captain and Others Killed and Wounded.

CAIRO, Sunday, Aug. 14.

The steamer *Empress*, from New-Orleans on the 6th inst., arrived here to-night.

She was fired into on the afternoon of the 10th, about a mile below Gaines' Landing, by a masked rebel battery of six 12-pounders, supported by a strong force of cavalry, posted on the Arkansas shore.

Sixty shot and shell struck the steamer. One of the latter penetrated her hull and burst in her hold.

The rebels also poured in a heavy fire of musketry, riddling her upper works.

She had about 500 persons on board, including 200 sick and discharged soldiers, and fifty or sixty ladies and children.

Five persons were killed and seven wounded.

Capt. MALLEY, the Commander of the steamer was killed, his head being shot off while telling the pilot "never to surrender."

Portions of the engine were broken and disabled, which rendered the boat unmanageable, and she commenced drifting toward the rebel batteries.

At this critical moment gun-boat No. 3 appeared on the scene, opened fire upon the rebels, and took the *Empress* in tow to a place of safety, where her damages to a certain extent were repaired.

The gunboat then convoyed her 25 miles up the river.

The killed and wounded are mostly discharged soldiers, and belong to various regiments.

Lieut. SIDDENS, of the First Indiana Heavy Artillery, is among the killed.

None of the women or children were injured.

Great credit is awarded to the officers of the *Empress* for their coolness and bravery, and also to Gen. MCNEIL, of St. Louis, for his efforts to save the boat.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Defeat of the Rebel Cavalry Near Abbeyville, Miss.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Aug. 12.

A sharp skirmish took place near Abbeyville, Miss., on the 10th inst., between our cavalry under Gen. HATCH, and 2,000 rebel cavalry under Gen. CHALMERS, in which the latter were whipped, with the loss of their caissons and several prisoners.

There is no news from below.

The river is very low and navigation precarious.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 15.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York*, from Aiken's Landing, arrived at Annapolis yesterday morning, with 418 exchanged prisoners, including 11 officers.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

AN ACTION ON THE 6TH INST.

Partially Successful Assault on the Rebel Lines.

Our Works Pushed Gradually Forward.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 15.

The *Commercial's* Atlanta correspondence gives an account of an action on the 6th, in which the Twenty-third Corps lost over five hundred men in a partially unsuccessful assault on the enemy's lines. At the last accounts, Aug. 8, our line advanced to three miles northwest of Atlanta, and within a mile and a half of the Macon road.

The *Gazette* has Atlanta advices to the 10th. Since Gen. SCHOFIELD'S movement on the 5th to reach the Macon road, nothing important has been done. These movements have been partially successful, and the right of the line assumed position three miles north of East Point, and about a mile from the railroad. The line thence extends north around the city to the Chattanooga road.

Gen. SHERMAN is making gradual approaches and is very near the enemy's works, with works nearly as strong as theirs. It is thought that HOOD has received reinforcements.

Gen. Sherman on Recruiting in the Rebel States.

Gen. SHERMAN writes with the directness of an honest and frank soldier in the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 30, 1864.

John A. Spooner, Esq., Agent for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: Yours from Chattanooga, July 28, is received, notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, to recruit volunteers to be credited to the States respectively.

On applying to Gen. WEBSTER, at Nashville, he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and, as I have had considerable experience in those States, would suggest recruiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Miss., Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., and Columbus, Milledgeville and Savannah, Ga.

I do not see that the law restricts you to black recruits, but you are at liberty to collect white recruits, also. It is waste of time and money to open rendezvous in Northwest Georgia, for I assure you I have not seen an able-bodied man, black or white, there, fit for a soldier, who was not in this army or the one opposed to it.

You speak of the impression going abroad that I am opposed to the organization of colored regiments.

My opinions are usually very positive, and there is no reason why you should not know them.

Though entertaining profound reverence for our Congress, I do doubt their wisdom in the passage of this law:

1. Because civilian agents about an army are a nuisance.

2. The duty of citizens to fight for their country is too sacred a one to be peddled off by buying up the refuse of other States.

3. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting, as those who compose this army do, to place them on a par with the class of recruits you are after.

4. The negro is in a transition state, and is not the equal of the white man.

5. He is liberated from his bondage by act of war; and the armies in the field are entitled to all his assistance in labor and fighting, in addition to the proper quotas of the States.

6. This bidding and bartering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the reinforcement of our armies at the times when such reinforcements would have enabled us to make our successes permanent.

7. The law is an experiment which, pending war, is unwise and unsafe, and has delayed the universal draft which I firmly believe will become necessary to overcome the widespread resistance offered us; and I also believe the universal draft will be wise and beneficial; for under the Providence of God it will separate the sheep from the goats, and demonstrate what citizens will fight for their country, and what will only talk.

No one will infer from this that I am not a friend of the negro as well as the white race; I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any General officer in the army; but I prefer negroes for pioneers, teamsters, cooks and servants, others gradually to experiment in the art of the soldier, beginning with the duties of local garrisons, such as we had at Memphis, Vicksburgh, Natchez, Nashville and Chattanooga; but I would not draw on the poor race for too large a proportion of its active, athletic young men, for some must remain to seek new homes and provide for the old and young—the feeble and helpless.

These are some of my peculiar notions, but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting men.

You may show this to the agents of the other States in the same business as yourself, I am, &c.

(Signed,) T. W. SHERMAN, Major-General.

Official copy;
I. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Arrival of 460 Wounded Union Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

The mail steamer from Bermuda Hundred last evening, brought down forty rebel prisoners.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived at 3 o'clock this morning, from Aiken's Landing, with 460 Federal prisoners, in charge of Major JOHN E. MULFORD, Assistant Agent of Exchange. They are mostly wounded, and happy to get within the Union lines. Among them are Lieut.-Col. MANSFIELD, Second Wisconsin; Maj. MOTLEY, First Massachusetts Cavalry; Lieut. Foot, One Hundred and Twenty-First New-York, and Lieut. SILVER, Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry, and eight surgeons.

The *New-York* left for Annapolis at 4 o'clock this afternoon with the returned Federal prisoners.

From Newbern.

The Newbern *Times* of the 12th inst. is received. It says:

"The agents for recruiting for the loyal States are thicker in Newbern than locusts, and every boat continues to bring more. If every agent would get one recruit apiece and enlist himself, we have no doubt several full regiments might be raised."

No news.

Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 15.

A fire broke out yesterday evening in the premises No. 219 River-street, occupied by the *Daily and Weekly Press* printing establishment. The upper lofts, occupied by HAWLEY & Co., for storage purposes, were wholly destroyed. The damage to the *Press* establishment was chiefly by water. Loss on the building and contents $12,000.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Terrible Lamentations Over the Rebel Defeat at Mobile.

SURVEY OF THE SITUATION.

Sherman's Position Deemed Very Perilous.

The Rights of Aliens--They Have None Which Rebels Are Bound to Respect.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION NORTH.

The Peace Negotiations---The War Drawing to a Close.

We have received full files of Richmond papers as late as Aug. 12—Friday last. Although telegrams from Fortress Monroe have anticipated the news which they contain, they furnish us highly interesting extracts:

MOBILE.

BLACK INFAMY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 11.

Assuming the correctness of the facts telegraphed from Mobile, the conclusion is inevitable—a traitor has delivered up to the enemy a powerful Confederate fortress, one of the chief defences of Mobile harbor, garrisoned by six hundred men and provisioned for six months—delivered it up after a few hours' shelling, and contrary to the express command of his superior officers—delivered it up with all its garrison and stores, and a powerful armament, which has, of course, been turned against the other defences of the city and harbor! *It is a black infamy.*

This is the first case of surrender of any post, large or small, by a Confederate officer to the enemy, in which the marks and signs of treason are unmistakable—if the dispatch is true.

Col. CHARLES ANDERSON, of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment, is placed in command of that fine work; sees Fort Powell, a minor fortification, abandoned and blown up, (*why*, we do not yet know,) finds that the defence of the harbor depends now upon his own post and that of Fort Morgan. He is "repeatedly telegraphed" by a superior officer on shore to hold on to his fort; but after a few shells have fallen upon it—without any communication of his purpose to the Commanding-General—on the "same night," that is, the night of the 7th, this Col. ANDERSON was on board the Yankee fleet "arranging terms of capitulation."

Of course, it is out of the question to take for granted the perfect accuracy of a first press dispatch; and especially from Mobile. More light will be shed upon that dark transaction in a few days, and neither treachery nor cowardice is to be hastily attributed to officers of the Confederate army; but as the matter appears to stand Col. CHARLES ANDERSON appears to have committed a disgraceful treason, Gen. PAGE to have behaved in a manner yet quite unexplained, and Gen. MAURY to have done nothing at all.

The capitulation of Fort Gaines *may probably be followed by the reduction of Fort Morgan also; and, if so, the enemy will then be nearly in as favorable position for besieging the place as they were in respect to Charleston, after taking the batteries on the north end of Morris Island.* Mobile is not even yet besieged; and has probably the means still of efficient defence; but the reduction of all the outer forts may place the city within reach of shells; and then Mobile will have a taste of the Yankees' peculiar style of warfare, as already experienced at Charleston, Atlanta, Petersburgh and Fredericksburgh—when they cannot actually besiege a town, to shatter and burn its houses over the heads of the peaceful inhabitants, in order to reconcile them to the "Union of their fathers." The defence of the place now may cost much more fighting by reason of the loss of the outer forts; *so that the capitulation of Fort Gaines, "to save the effusion of blood," may, as usual in such cases, cause the effusion of ten times as much blood—but then it will not be Col. Anderson's.*

THE FALL OF FORT MORGAN CONCEDED.

The Richmond papers generally concede that the fall of Fort Morgan is now only a question of time. The *Examiner* of Aug. 10 says:

"The telegraph informs us that two of our three forts that guarded the entrance to Mobile Bay are gone. Fort Powell was evacuated and blown up, and Fort Gaines, it seems, was basely surrendered to the enemy. *We fear Fort Morgan will follow.* Fort Morgan stands on the long, narrow strip of land on the east side of the strait which is the main entrance to Mobile Bay. Fort Gaines is situated on Dauphine Island, which is on the west side of the strait. The channel of the strait runs close under the guns of Fort Morgan. Fort Powell stood on a small island in the bay, a mile or thereabouts north of Fort Gaines. *Each of these positions was armed with the finest guns we have in our service.*

Mobile exists no longer as a port of entry. Hitherto, once in a while, a vessel would slip in there. There is now an end of all that. The telegraph further informs us that the people of Mobile do not blame the *naval* officers for anything that has befallen. Nothing is said as to their opinions regarding the military authorities."

In its issue of Aug. 11, the same paper says:

"We have nothing later from Mobile than the press telegram published yesterday. Official dispatches from Mobile, giving accounts of affairs there, say nothing of the bad conduct of ANDERSON, or anybody else, but simply state that Fort Powell had been blown up, and Fort Gaines surrendered. Fort Morgan still holds out, and will, no doubt, make a gallant, and, perhaps, a protracted resistance; but its fall is, we presume, but a question of time. We know of no means by which it can be succored. We have no rams to sweep down and clear out the Yankee fleet. It may be possible for the garrison to evacuate it in safety, and blow it up."

THE SITUATION AT MOBILE.

From the Richmond Whig of Aug. 12.

The naval disaster at Mobile is unquestionably an unpleasant affair, and, we fear, will tend to fix ineradicably in the public mind the idea, already widely entertained, that our iron-clad navy is foredoomed—each ship, when built, either to be captured, blown up by our own people, or stranded. The subsequent surrender of a fortress in the same quarter, as strong as modern science, with the experience of the defences of Charleston, ample time and unstinted resources could make it, fills all hearts with a deep and lacerating grief and a rankling spirit of indignation.

Such an event it has been our province to chronicle, after a long series of substantial successes since the early Spring, beginning with the defeat of SEYMOUR in Florida, and ending with the signal discomfiture of GRANT but a few days ago, including EARLY'S combats at the Monocacy and Kernstown—successes which have signally illustrated the genius, skill and cool intrepidity of our officers, and their able courage, intelligence and devotion of our soldiery. Fort Gaines has been surrendered by its Commander—a Col. ANDERSON—with its heavy armament, its adequate stores of munitions and subsistence, its large garrison of 600 battle-tested Confederate soldiers, its unimpaired defensive means and appliances, in direct, defiant disobedience of orders, and in the face of the prolonged defence of Battery Wagner—in the face, too, of the memorable example of Fort Sumter, after 395 days of an unparalleled bombardment.

We had hoped, indeed, that after the defence of Charleston and the attack on Fort McALISTER, we should be spared the repetition of such humiliating disasters as the capture of the works defending Port Royal Harbor and Hilton Head, the surrender of Fort Hatteras, and the reduction of Fort Jackson at the mouth of the Mississippi, and of Fort Pulaski. But all these become insignificant in comparison with the crowning shame—as history must record it in adamantine letters—of the capitulation to FARRAGUT of Fort Gaines, after so trifling a defence against so slight an attack.

But if the defence of Charleston has been without its lesson to the hereafter notable commander to whom was assigned the "bad eminence" of the surrender of Fort Gaines, and the consequent loss of Fort Powell at this stage of the war, let not the events of the last 395 days around Charleston harbor be lost on the people of the Confederate States. It should be remembered that on the 15th of July, 1863, the enemy threw an overwhelming force on, and seized with ease, the east end of Morris Island, and thence in a short time, from batteries garnished with a new and terrible artillery, hurled his bolts with marvelous precision and incredible range upon Battery Wagner and Fort Sumter, while the largest missiles ever before used in war were showered from at least six iron-clads, which were able at will to take positions commanding our flanks.

It should be recollected that these events gave birth at the time to a general distrust of the ability of Gen. BEAUREGARD to withstand ultimately such destructive means of assault, and to hold Charleston against such Federal naval resources, backed by GILMORE'S engineering skill, vast mechanical appliances and new artillery. Few doubted, indeed, or, at least, were not filled with painful apprehension, that the loss of Charleston was a foregone conclusion—an inevitable result of the fall of the south end of Morris Island. In this apprehension, we are assured, even a large and respectable portion of the people of Charleston shared. Fortunately, this was not the idea of the skillful, resolute man opportunely intrusted with the conduct of operations in that quarter, nor of the brave officers and soldiers under him; and to-day the thoughts of all of us grow pleasant and confident when we think of the issue.

Thus it should be in relation to Mobile. The works there are of a superior order, and extensive enough at all threatened or assailable points. Those works are provided with guns of the heaviest calibre, such as have been found in every instance at Charleston potent enough to drive out of action the monitors of the enemy in a very few minutes. The fall of Morris Island gave to the enemy batteries within 1,200 yards of Fort Sumter, in easy range of our works on Sullivan's and James Islands, and placed even the inner harbor of Charleston under the guns from the captured positions, and brought the heart of the city itself within the range of GILMORE'S Parrott guns. Nevertheless, steamers from abroad have no difficulty in entering and leaving the harbor at the present moment. Fort Sumter is still in our possession, her illustrious walls contain formidable batteries fitted to play no insignificant part should DAHLGREN ever be induced to emulate the venturous FARRAGUT; and there is no difficulty in keeping up communications with all our exterior harbor defences.

On the other hand, Forts Gaines, Powell and Morgan, are some thirty miles distant from Mobile. They were valuable adjuncts, unquestionably, to the defence of the city, and their loss is deplorable, but in no way vital to that defence. Between them and Mobile have been built, and thoroughly armed, a line of works commanding the inner harbor. This line the Yankee navy must reduce; land batteries cannot be brought to bear upon them—obstructions and torpedoes bar the way to be passed; and the capture of Mobile should be a far more difficult problem than was that of Charleston in the beginning of July, 1863. FARRAGUT has qualities which make him a more dangerous adversary, we confess, than DAHLGREN; but CANBY, from what we learn, is by no means as well fitted for the conduct of siege operations as GILLMORE. Gen. CANBY is a mere routine soldier—entirely without the knowledge of artillery—fearful of responsibility—and at bottom, a man of slow, shallow intellect.

THE SITUATION.

From the Sentinel, Aug. 9.

Mobile Bay sets up from the Gulf, and is thirty miles long, and, on an average, is twelve miles broad. It communicates with the Gulf by two straits, one on each side of Dauphin Island. The strait on the west side will not admit of vessels of more than five feet draft; but that on the east side, between the island and Mobile Point, has eighteen feet water, the channel passing within a few yards of the point. There is a bar across the bay, near its upper end, which has only nine or ten feet water.

The entrance to the harbor is defended by Fort Morgan, situated on a long, low, sandy point, at the mouth of the bay, *thirty* miles below the city, opposite Dauphin Island.

Seventeen of the enemy's vessels have succeeded in passing Fort Morgan, after an engagement, in which one of the Yankee monitors was sunk. Before getting in shelling distance of the city, the vessels will have to pass the bar at the head of the bay, besides encountering obstructions in the channel and passing defensive works of great strength.

All who receive intelligence of the naval engagement, will feel deep regret on hearing that the gallant Admiral BUCHANAN is severely wounded and a prisoner. It will be recollected that Admiral Buchanan commanded in the great achievement of the ram *Virginia* in Hampton Roads, and was wounded in that engagement.

The *Tennessee* was said to be a very strong vessel; *but it is supposed that shot from fifteen inch guns, fired at short range, overcame the resistance of her armor.*

THE REBEL LOSS.

MOBILE, Aug. 6, 1864.

A special to the *Advertiser*, says one of the enemy's gunboats, with wounded, left for Pensacola. We communicated with her. Admiral BUCHANAN'S wound was doing well. He may be saved.

On the *Tennessee* two were killed and eight wounded; on the *Selma* eight were killed, including Lieut. COMSTOCK, and seven wounded; on the *Morgan* one was slightly wounded.

The garrison at Fort Morgan are in fine spirits. Their loss is slight. The enemy is firing wildly. A gunboat came up last night; also the crew of the *Gaines*. The enemy lost one monitor and one gunboat.

In Mobile business is generally suspended.

The city is a military camp. Three gunboats came within a few miles of Dog River bar yesterday evening and went back. The enemy have merely carried our outposts.

SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Fort Gaines has gone the way of Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Pulaski and Hilton Head. Its isolated position was exposed to the concentrated assault of the Yankee navy, and flanking operation of troops debarked upon commanding points. Perhaps the officer in command of the fort may have proved himself a traitor. In that case eternal infamy awaits him. If these forts were not built *to be* taken, they have not thus far rendered any other use. It is not worth while to discuss the policy, since Fort Gaines is about the last of our sand-bar defences this side of Galveston. This lower fort captured, and our iron-clad flotilla demolished, Mobile would seem in danger of being taken. Mobile, while sharing the fate of Norfolk and New-Orleans, will have our sympathies.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

SHERMAN' POSITION PERILOUS.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 6.

No one would grieve for the loss of the city of Atlanta more than we; and few, perhaps, apprehend its loss. We learn, from both public and private sources, that new troops, in large numbers, are daily joining HOOD'S army. We hear that there are many more on the way to join it; and expect, daily, to hear that all SHERMAN'S lines of communication with his base of operations are cut. We hear of no fresh troops on their way to join him. Kentucky is full of "rebel guerrillas." A general rebellion against the Federal Government is daily apprehended. More Federal troops are needed there, and are earnestly called for; but the United States Government can spare none to send. If Kentucky be lost to them, SHERMAN'S army is cut off, and must be lost also. Better save Kentucky than lose both SHERMAN and Kentucky, by sending troops to him and leaving her undefended. To lose her would involve the loss of his army, no matter how large it be, for it would be cut off from supplies.

* * We have thus shown that SHERMAN *can hope for reinforcements from no quarter. His situation is a perilous one already*, and growing worse every day; for he is losing men—in battle, by disease and by desertion, and by expiration of terms of service—almost hourly. His army is diminishing, *ours rapidly increasing*; and his will continue to diminish and ours to increase. If he cannot take Atlanta to-day, he will be still less able to capture it to-morrow, and the next day and the next.

But suppose he were to take it? Would that better his situation? No, but make it far worse. He would lose a third or a fourth of his army in the battle by which he won it; he is in no condition for a forward movement, and less able than ever to retrace his steps to Chattanooga, and thence to Nashville. *Victory or defeat will be equally fatal to him.* Cut off from reinforcements, he is situated just as PYRRHUS was in Italy, when looking over the field of battle, after a splendid victory, that great warrior exclaimed: "One more such victory and I am undone."

Let SHERMAN gain two great victories over us, and he and his army are ours. But we will have them on cheaper and better terms. *He will gain no victory. His lines of communication will be cut off. He will be compelled to attack Hood behind his intrenchments—will be defeated; and, seeing no hope of escape, he and his army will surrender at discretion.* This is the most probable result; and at all events, sooner or later, and whether he captures Atlanta or not, he and his army will be captured or cut to pieces in the attempt to retreat.

SHELLING ATLANTA.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* has been removed to Macon, Geo. The issue of the 26th ult. has the following article on the position of affairs at Atlanta:

"The enemy continues to perpetrate his practical jokes in the neighborhood of Atlanta. He amuses himself by shooting shot and shell over the entire surface of the city, so that no spot is sacred or safe. Many buildings have been torn and defaced by the missiles, but they will only remain as honorable scars to exhibit in the future the gratifying fact that Atlanta was defended, even if it was destroyed in the effort. A great many women and children remain in its limits, and are exposed to the danger of the enemy's fire. They, however, do not seem to be much disturbed by their dangerous position, for the women walk the streets as indifferently, even more so than the old soldiers do, and the children make a business of picking up the fragments of the impotent shells, to keep for playthings, or perhaps for sale as relics.

Several persons have been killed and wounded by explosions. On Friday a white man and a mule were killed and two negroes wounded on the street before the Franklin Printing office. On the same day, whilst the sexton was engaged in burying the body of one of Mr. CREW'S family, the enemy furiously shelled the funeral party whilst it remained in the cemetery. No one was hurt, but the monuments and gravestones were very much broken. This must have been exceedingly delightful amusement for the people who are trying to teach us Christianity and recover us from barbarism by effctive force measures.

A great many houses on Peachtree-street have been completely torn to pieces by the destructive shot that rained on it. This being the most prominent portion of the city and plainly exposed to view, the enemy has easy and accurate range of the place.

On Saturday a soldier was walking in the passenger depot with a sack of corn on his back. A shell entered the sack and exploded, without injury to the man. A friend remarked to us: that shell went against the *grain*—dreadful!

The armies in the vicinity of Atlanta seem to have remained very quiet since the battle of Friday evening. The number of prisoners taken amounts to about 3,000. Our loss in prisoners is very small, but the number of killed and wounded is about equal. This results from the fact that our forces were obliged to drive the enemy from his intrenchments, on every occasion where the conflict has occurred. But we retain the advantage of position at every point, and the indications are that we will hold Atlanta.

VIRGINIA.

BEAUREGARD'S MINE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 10.

All day Saturday the city was alive with rumors of the springing of a mine by our forces in front of Petersburgh. There were a dozen different versions given of the affair. A Petersburgh paper of Saturday has the following account of the occurrence, which is probably the correct one:

"Some few days since it was discovered that the enemy were mining in front of GRACIE'S brigade, JOHNSTON'S division, near our centre. Measures were immediately taken to counteract this movement, and a 'gallery' was soon run, and a mine arranged beneath the enemy's 'gallery.' Yesterday, at 12 o'clock was fixed upon to give the enemy a 'blow up,' but the sensation did not take place until half past 6 P. M. At this hour, some of our men went out and effected an exchange of newspapers with the enemy, and the latter, to the number of twenty-five or thirty, clustered around the lucky man to hear the latest news from Dixie. The signal was now given, the fuse lighted, and in less time than it takes to write it up went the solid earth to the height of about forty feet, carrying the news-gatherers along with it. Others in the vicinity fled to the breastworks, badly frightened, and communicated the alarm. The enemy immediately opened their batteries, and their infantry manned the breastworks. Our artillery replied vigorously, but no charge was ever intended to be made by us, and consequently the enemy were greatly disappointed. They, no doubt, hoped to serve us as we had served them on Saturday, but the rebels were too smart for brother Jonathan this time.

Our experiment accomplished all that it was expected to accomplish, and our officers expressed themselves as highly satisfied at the result. It has at least effectually *exploded* the 'coal-diggers'' efforts at this particular point, and taught the enemy that while he may 'mine,' we can countermine, and that 'sapping and mining' is a game at which two can most effectually play."

BEAUREGARD'S DISPATCH.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 8.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department on Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS, &c., Aug. 6.

Gen. S. Cooper, A. and I. General:

An experimental mine was fired successfully last night, in front of GRACIE'S line. The enemy appeared much alarmed. All quiet to-day.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

GRANT'S MINE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 2.

The mine was sprung near the centre of our lines, and the principal sufferers were PEGRAM'S battery, of Petersburgh, and ELLIOTT'S South Carolina brigade. The works were recaptured at a later hour in the day. The *Express* says the chasm caused by the explosion appeared to be forty feet in depth, by two hundred feet in circumference. Immense masses of earth were piled up one above the other, and great fragments of bomb-proofs, gun carriages, timbers, &c., were lying promiscuously in every direction. One man was caught between two fragments of earth and crushed between them, with only his head and neck visible. The sides and bottom of the chasm were lined with dead Yankees.

The length of the sap made by the enemy is

(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

THE WADE-DAVIS MANIFESTO.

Letter from Gerrit Smith.

PETERSBORO, Aug. 8, 1864.

Hon. B. F. Wade, Hon. H. Winter Davis:

GENTLEMEN: I have read your protest. It is a strongly-reasoned and instructive paper. Nevertheless I regret its appearance. For it will serve to reduce the public good-will toward Mr. LINCOLN; and that is what, just at this time, the public interest cannot afford. It may turn out that Mr. LINCOLN is the man for whom it will be vital to the national existence to cast the largest possible vote. Personally he may not be more worthy of it than Mr. FREMONT or Mr. CHASE or some other man, who may be nominated. But if, as the election draws near, it shall be seen that he will probably get a larger vote than any other candidate of the uncompromising opponents of the rebellion, then it will be the absolute duty of every one of them to vote for him. The election of a man who would consent to anything short of the unconditional surrender of those who, without even the slightest cause of complaint, have made war upon us, would not only be the ruin of our nation, but it would be also the base betrayal of that sacred cause of nationality, which they of one nation owe it to those of every other nation, the earth over, to cherish and maintain. But no such consequence, nor any other fatal consequence, would there be, should a loyal man of whatever faults be elected—a man who, because he is loyal, would in no event fail to insist on the absolute submission of those who had causelessly rebelled against their country. Hence, though it may be at the expense of passing by our favorite candidate, we should nevertheless all feel ourselves urged by the strongest possible motives to cast our votes just where they will be like to contribute most to defeat the compromising or sham peace candidate.

Mr. LINCOLN, although an able, honest, patriotic man, has fallen into grave errors. But who, in his perplexing circumstances, would have been exempt from them? He has depended too largely on the policy of conciliation. He has made too much account of pleasing Border States and Peace Democrats. But in all this he has sought not his own advantage, but the safety of his country from the harm with which Border States and Peace Democrats, (same thing as Pro-Slavery Democrats,) threatened her.

Nor has Mr. LINCOLN always kept himself within the sphere of his office. I do not mean that he went out of it in imprisoning a few treasonable men. He should have imprisoned more. Nor do I refer to his suppression of a few treasonable newspapers. He should have suppressed more. In almost any other nation "the forged Proclamation" would have been visited with the severest penalties. The plea that the offence was committed where war was not actual would have been scouted. Nay, the presumption to offer it would have been lacking. By the way, the City of New-York is emphatically a theatre of the war. Thousands there with worse than Southern hearts—for Northern rebels are worse than Southern rebels—are constantly plotting war against their country. Occasionally their war comes to the surface. It did so when, a little more than a year ago, it broke out in plunders and murders meaner and more malignant than the world had ever before seen. It will break out again as soon as some other conjunction of circumstances shall promise success. New-York not a theatre of the war! Why, we have immeasurably more to fear from the ever-warring disloyalty of New-York and Philadelphia than from the swords and guns of Richmond and Atlanta. But what if there be not actual war, has been none, and will probably be none in the locality where the press utters treason—may not the war power lay its suppressing hand on that press? If it may not, then the country may be lost. For, in the first place, civil proceedings may be too slow to save it; and, in the second place, the locality may be too disloyal to favor even civil proceedings. New-York has not favored them. She has not punished her treasonable newspapers; and that she has not is strong proof that she will not, and is of itself ample reason why the war-power should. Moreover, however loyal might be the locality, it would not be right in all cases for the war-power to depend upon her motions. In a matter, which is vital to the nation, the nation itself must act. Her life must not be left to hinge upon the will or conduct of any locality however loyal.

I have virtually said that a treasonable press is capable of working ruin to a country. "The forged proclamation," for instance, was a blow at the credit and at the very life of the nation. But for the intervention of the military arm it would have done much evil, and other disloyal presses would have been emboldened to do more. I add that if it were left alone to the civil authority to watch the presses in the North, a very considerable share of them would quickly be teeming with treason. If then the war-power is as limited as last Saturday's opinion of the court in the case of The People against Gen. DIX makes, and if also that power shall submit to that limitation, then of necessity will the work of debauching the Northern mind by a disloyal Northern press go on toward its fatal result even more rapidly than ever.

The jurisdiction of Gen. DIX is called in question. It is as ample and absolute as that of SHERMAN before Atlanta or GRANT before Richmond. Were citizens of New-York to strike Government troops in that City, he would clearly have as much right to strike back as have SHERMAN and GRANT in such a case; and as clearly he would no more than they be under obligation to wait for redress at the hands of the civil authorities. But the right of the military commander to strike back, when newspapers strike at the existence of the nation, is even more vital. A single column of newspaper treason might imperil the nation more than could many columns of armed foes. Is it said that so great power in an individual is very dangerous? I grant it. And therefore we must as far as possible keep out of war—for in war there must be such power in a single hand.

I do not fear that Gen. DIX will abuse his office. He is both a wise and a just man; and that he, who has borne himself so beautifully in our war, should be degraded to a culprit in our courts—and this too in return for a service he did his country makes us blush for that country. It was he who, in his order, at the very beginning of the war, *to shoot down the man who should strike down the flag,* sounded the very key-note of that patriotic spirit in which it was our duty to conduct the war. In that order he virtually bade us all stand *unconditionally* by our country against whatever rebels or rascals.

I honor the good intentions of President LINCOLN. But I would that he had the nerve to meet, as Gen. JACKSON would have met, these traitorous men amongst us, who, when the state of the country is such as to make its salvation turn on a liberal interpretation of the powers of the Executive, study the reduction and belittling of those powers. Valuable as are the virtues of forbearance and forgiveness we have had quite too much of them for our safety. Stern justice, whilst always a no less excellent virtue, is, in the time of stern war, a far more timely and necessary one. Would that the President might mingle a little more of it with his kind and patient spirit!

I said that the President has not always kept himself within his official limits. His Amnesty Proclamation is one of the instances in which he has exceeded them. In his military capacity he had nothing to do with the reconstruction of civil Governments; and in no other capacity had he anything to do with it until Congress had acted upon it. It was for him to set up military Governments in the wake of our advancing armies. But it was not for him to concern himself about the permanent or civil governments that would come to take the place of these temporary provisions. By many the President is condemned for his slowness. Perhaps he is too slow in some things. There are others, however, in which he is too fast. But in this latter fault the great mass of the loyal men both in and out of Congress are with him. I agree with you that the President's plan of settlement is a wrong one. But your Congressional plan, like his, is premature. How much precious time was wasted over the premature question of the confiscation of real estate. Not a foot of it should have been sold before the close of the war. Nothing should have been done with it but to lease the vacant portions of it, and that only from year to year. No great inconvenience could ensue from such a postponement of the sale of Southern soil, nor from such a postponement of the setting up of civil government upon it. War, and especially such a war as this, is no time for unnecessary work. It will not be well done. Moreover the doing of it will leave necessary work ill-done.

Then there is the unseasonable work of altering the Constitution. Not one moment should have been wasted in that worse than useless direction. If nothing in the Constitution hinders the most effectual prosecution of the war, then surely there is no excuse for embarrassing ourselves in time of war with attempts to alter it. If, on the other hand, anything stands in the way of such prosecution, Congress can virtually overcome it. For the Constitution does itself accord to Congress the power to make any laws it thinks "necessary and proper" for carrying on the war, be it even laws for taking into the military service every slave and every apprentice or every schoolhouse and every church in the land. A nation is no nation—certainly it could not long be one—that does not recognize such absolute power.

Then there is the undue haste to come to the terms of peace—a haste with which the President is no more chargeable than thousands of loyal men. When they, who without the least provocation took up arms to dismember our beloved country, shall lay them down, then, and not till then, are we to be for peace, or for anything but war. Then, and not till then, are we to talk or even to think of the terms of peace. The war ended, and then will be the time for our concessions to our deluded brethren. Just and generous may these concessions be! There are many good people who, in their great desire for peace, would have the war ended on any terms. They would even come to the ever-insisted-on terms of the rebels, and accept of disunion. But these good people are foolish people. There can be no peace in disunion. A truce, and a very brief one, is the very best there could be. War would break out every few years. Besides that, we can get a peace only by conquering it; it can abide only on the condition of reunion.

And then these premature Presidential nominations, which for six months I was so earnestly deprecating. God grant that they may not fatally divide us! God grant that they may not fatally divert our interest from the prosecution of the war! But the blame of these nominations rests not on the President, but on the mass of his party.

The putting down of the rebellion—that is our one present work. Our absorption in it should be so entire as to leave us no time and no heart for anything which is unnecessary, or for anything which is necessary until the very day, nay the very hour, when it has become necessary.

I scarcely need add that in giving ourselves to the work of overthrowing the rebellion we are to make no conditions. I scarcely need add that those Democrats are to be condemned, who insist on stipulating for the safety of Slavery ere they can embark in this work; nor that those Abolitionists are also to be condemned who put the abolition of Slavery before the suppression of the rebellion. *This suppression is the duty which must be discharged, come what will of its discharge to the Democratic or the Abolition party.* For it is the nearest duty. Moreover, let the Abolitionist magnify the crime of Slavery as he will, the crime of the rebellion remains the far greater one. For the rebellion superadds to all that is bad in slavery, parricidal blows at the life of the country and contempt of the sacredness of nationality. I have myself been a somewhat earnest advocate of Abolition. But at no time during the rebellion have I felt at liberty to inquire of Abolition whether, or how, I should work toward putting down the rebellion. I add that, as the sole legitimate object of the war we are prosecuting is to put down the rebellion, therefore none have the right to embarrass or pervert the war by their schemes to harm or their schemes to help Slavery. We do not say that the Abolitionist is to cease working against or the Anti-Abolitionist is to cease working for Slavery. But we do say that the putting down of the rebellion is the common work of Abolitionists and Anti-Abolitionists, Democrats and Republicans; and that, differ as they may in other respects, they are to be one in the prosecution of this common work. A traitor to his country is he who, when traitors have fallen upon her, allows himself under the counsels of any party however dear, any interest however cherished, or any cause however sacred, to withhold his help from her. Such party, such interest, such cause notwithstanding, he is to be "arm and soul" against the traitors.

I repeat that I regret your protest, or rather, I should say, the unseasonable publication of it. There is a great deal of truth in it, and generally a very forcible presentation of that truth. But the country cannot now afford to have the hold of Mr. LINCOLN on the popular confidence weakened. Pardon me for saying that the eve of the Presidential election is not the time to be making an issue with Mr. LINCOLN in regard to either his real or supposed errors. For, from present indications, it is highly probable that we shall need to concentrate upon him the votes of all the loyal voters in order to defeat the disloyal candidate. Issues with the Southern rebels and their Northern friends are the only ones we can afford to make before the election. Let LINCOLN get all the loyal votes, let FREMONT get them, let CHASE get them, let any other loyal man get them, if this shall be necessary to prevent the election of one who is in the interest of the rebellion and of a spurious peace. I doubt not from your ardent patriotism and your strong sense, that you entirely agree with me at this point; and that they altogether misjudge you, who suppose that you will in no event vote for Mr. LINCOLN. The election of no loyal man, however faulty he may be, can destroy the nation. But the election of whatever disloyal man will. Strong as is your dislike of some of Mr. LINCOLN's measures, you will not suffer it to stand in the way of your voting to save the country, nor in the way of your entreating others to do so.

With great regard yours,
GERRIT SMITH.

The Sham Peace Negotiation.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The New-York *Daily News* is indignant toward President LINCOLN for not being willing to negotiate on the basis of turning New-England out of the Union in order to induce its traitor friends to return to it. But the President could not know in advance that the negotiators would mock and insult him and the country by making offers of peace which would be so acceptable to the *Daily News*, and he is therefore held to be inexcusable for dispatching the following brief note to Mr. GREELEY:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Now just suppose for a moment that CLAY, HOLCOMBE & Co. had possessed the credentials as commissioners, the existence of which they had contrived to make Mr. GREELEY believe, by way of giving importance to their assumed character, what would genuine commissioners have said in reply to the President's dispatch? They would have said: "If you make it a condition of negotiation that we must begin by consenting to the abandonment of Slavery, you ask more than we are authorized to yield. That point may become a topic for discussion, but to yield it at the start would be to place the Southern people at your mercy." In reply to this the President could have said with perfect consistency: "I have indicated what I should regard as the most desirable terms of settlement, but I am willing to hear what you have to offer." But the bogus commissioners did nothing of the kind. They were conscious of having no "authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States," and they flattered themselves that they had helped their Copperhead friends to an excellent bit of political capital; so they seized the opportunity to break off all further informal intercourse, and to issue a flaming manifesto, declaring their earnest desire for peace and denouncing the President for shutting the doors to negotiation. A commissioner, properly authorized, and having a sincere desire to make peace upon terms which any honorable Government could listen to, would never have seized such an occasion for breaking off the preliminary parley. But CLAY and HOLCOMBE were aware that they had carried the imposture far enough, and that they had no proposition to make, looking to a restoration of the Union upon terms which would not be an insult to the Government, and to every honorable citizen. This is the real reason of their taking fire so incontinently at the President's dispatch, and refusing to see in it anything less than an unalterable determination to insist upon the abandonment of Slavery as a preliminary to negotiation. We need not say that no such inference is fairly deducible from the language of the dispatch, and we cannot doubt that the President, if appealed to by a commission having authority from the commander of the rebel forces, would have yielded the point of making the abandonment of Slavery a preliminary condition.

The curt and coldly-respectful response made by CLAY and HOLCOMBE to the note of Maj. HAY of July 20, in which he inquired if they had any further communication to send to Washington, proves that we have truly interpreted their real motives. Instead of asking to be heard, they literally jumped at the opportunity of having their suit rejected, in the expectation that the result of the abortive negotiation would redound to the advantage of the Northern peace party.

AFFAIRS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Draft—Politics—Yale College—Munificent Donations—How they are to be Expended.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

The Legislature having adjourned, and the Presidential campaign not having been inaugurated, the great matter of public interest to the people of the Freestone State, at present, is the filling up of its quota under the last call for troops. The State was fortunate enough to have a credit of nearly 4,000 over and above all other calls, and so it has but a small margin to fill on the last call. Our surplus was principally due to the unexpectedly large number of veterans who re-enlisted, (being more than two-thirds of all the men in the old regiments,) and the raising of over thirteen hundred negro troops before the other States fairly began to appreciate the policy of letting the negro participate in the settlement of questions in which their interests are so largely involved. There is a very strong probability that the quota of the State will be raised without a draft, but as the law requires each sub-district to fill up its own quota, and prevents its availing itself of the surplus of any other sub-district, there will almost inevitably be some towns to be drafted on the 5th of September. New-Haven, the largest and richest town in the State, bids fair to be one of them, though when the call was made she had a surplus of 500 to credit on her quota of 834. Volunteering by actual citizens is very slack, and nearly all the men furnished come through the substitute brokers.

The State pays $300 bounty to principals or substitutes, and the small towns, through their Selectmen, are, in violation of law, offering additional hundreds. The brokers' quotations for substitutes are from $850 to $1,100, and New-Haven has just voted (in spite of an explicit act of the Legislature,) $100,000 to buy its share of men. Six months ago it could have bought them at from $15 to $25 each, but it neglected the opportunity, and now the brokers are reaping their harvest.

There is a marked and profound quiet in politics. That the State will go for LINCOLN nobody doubts. The Fremont movement has no head, body or tail, and it would be difficult to find six well-known gentlemen to compose an electoral ticket in his interest. The leaders of the so-called Democratic organization are afflicted with the same doubts and differences that threaten the unity of their party everywhere outside of JEFF. DAVIS' dominions. The Hartford *Times*, the mouth-piece of EATON, TOUCEY and SEYMOUR, is for the "peace at any price" platform, and EATON, who heads the delegation to Chicago, will carry two-thirds of it with him for the ultra disloyal interests of the VALLANDIGHAM school. With a disloyal platform these men will not refuse to take MCCLELLAN as a candidate if it becomes a matter of necessity to compromise by trading off a candidate for a platform. There are, however, many honest War Democrats who really believe this war must be fought through, but think a President of their own faith would fight it more vigorously than Mr. LINCOLN. These men, though not so active as politicians, are influential, and will insist not only on a nominee like MCCLELLAN, but also upon a war platform out and out. Whatever the result of the Chicago Convention may be, however, its party has no hope of success in this State.

During the last year Old Yale has been favored with the most unexampled accretion of this world's goods. Over half a million of dollars has been donated or pledged to it, not including the expected $150,000 from a London banker. Fortunately a large proportion of this large sum is to be expended in a manner that will administer to the taste and enjoyment of the public at large, as well as to the intellectual requirements of the students. Indeed, to tell a half secret, the faculty of Yale have been for a considerable time pondering over plans for the entire demolition of two-thirds of the building on the College Green, and the erection of new and elegant edifices, so arranged as to form three sides of a quadrangle, unsurpassed in costliness and magnificence by any similar university. As a first step in this grand improvement, ROBBINS BATTELL, of Brooklyn, gave, a year ago, $35,000 to erect a new chapel. It is intended to double this sum, and build a gothic stone building on the northeast corner of the college ground. At the same time an unknown person, supposed to be a member of the Sophomore Class, who rejoices in an income of over a hundred thousand a year, gives $80,000 to erect a new dormitory parallel with Elm-street, and extending from the new chapel to Alumni Hall. This necessitates the demolition of the divinity college, the northernmost of the present brick row; and here Gov. BUCKINGHAM steps in with a gift of $25,000, (which other subscriptions have doubled or will double,) to erect a new divinity building off the College Green, but just opposite its northwest corner. CALVERT VAUX, of New-York, is the consulting architect of the college in these improvements. Yale College has not heretofore paid much attention to art or polite literature. Col. TRUMBULL's valuable gallery of paintings has received few additions, save portraits of professors, presented by graduating classes or by relatives: and no professor of modern literature has thought it worth while to cultivate anything like style, taste or polish, even in the use of the mother tongue. To inaugurate a remedy for such an unpleasant defect, AUGUSTUS R. STREET, Esq., of this city, founded a professorship of modern languages, stipulating that the gentleman appointed to it should spend three years in Europe before entering upon his duties. To still further stimulate the cultivation of taste, Mr. STREET is about erecting on the southwest corner of the College Green a splendid Art Building, to cost $75,000, from plans by Mr. WIGHT, Architect of the new Art Building in New-York. It is intended that this building shall contain an extensive gallery for painting and works of art, with rooms for consultation and study. Following down the line of Chapel-street to South College is to be erected another handsome stone dormitory, facing the one previously alluded to on Elm-street. Thus, with the Library, Alumni Hall, and a site for the anticipated Peabody Hall, on the line of High-street, we have the three sides of an elegant quadrangle, which, when the old brick row is removed, will inclose a beautiful elm-shaded lawn, open on the east to the unrivaled New-Haven Green. Let us thank fortune that this æsthetic awakening of old Yale has at last taken place, and though its thousands of graduates returning to worship at the throne of *Alma Mater* may regret the lost landmarks of their College life, the glories of the new will so eclipse the memories of the old, that only delight shall accompany them on their return from their filial pilgrimage.

The new Freshman Class promises to be the largest ever entered. Over one hundred have been examined, which indicates a class of nearly or quite two hundred, as about one half apply at the end of the vacation.

There has been some talk about the contemplated resignation of President WOOLSEY, which would be a sad and almost irreparable loss to the College. Profs. THOMAS A. THATCHER and NOAH PORTER are spoken of as candidates for the successorship. EUCLID.

Gossip from Atlanta.

From the Atlanta Register, July 28.

Croakers have ruled the news market for the past thirty-six hours, and have held high carnival. They have started evil reports enough to spoil the digestion of half the nation. First they had it that HOOD's army was badly cut up in the late battle, and, improving on this, a subsequent battle was improvised, in which the Confederate army was beaten at all points. These reports are all of home manufacture, sprung from the fears of gloomy minds, or based upon stories of supposed travelers from the front. While we write, there is nothing real to rest them upon. No such news has come over the wires. Our latest intelligence is from under Gen. HOOD's own signature. We take for granted that Gen. HOOD is a gentleman, and would not deliberately lie in official bulletins. In that bulletin he tells his soldiers of a "brilliant success" they had won; he emphatically ignores the thought of retreating or being flanked. He says that they have proved by their valor that they could meet the flanking movements of the enemy by fighting, and that their safest place was nearest the foe. He had before told us of 2,000 prisoners captured, 22 pieces of artillery, and 16 stand of colors, which, as he says, are the true criterion of victory. We prefer to rely hopefully upon what we know, than to imitate the example of those who love to torment themselves and others with the vague and imaginary fears of defeat and disaster. We advise our readers to follow our example.

Considerable anxiety still existed among the inhabitants of Montgomery, owing to the near approach of a Union force lately. The *Register's* correspondent, dating the 26th, writes:

"Had any seer or prophet told us at the commencement of this war that a Yankee army would have sat down before Atlanta and operated the railroad securely and continuously from Louisville to Knoxville, and from Knoxville to Etowah, and in sight of Atlanta, he would have been treated with more derision than was CASSANDRA of Troy. But the humiliating fact stares us in the face. SHERMAN is daily running his loaded cars through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and a large portion of Georgia, with the same safety and impunity as they are run through the States of Yankeedom.

This fact tells badly for the patriotism and energy of our people. The Mississippi, the Missouri and the Red River of Louisiana are less safe for Yankee crafts than the railroads here in the heart of our country. We had expected when SHERMAN so impudently pushed his way into the heart of Georgia, that he would have left behind him a brave and vigilant people who would daily harrass his rear, cut off his supplies, and so interfere with his trains that he would be compelled to retreat. Why is it that this has not been done? Where are our guerrilla bands that should be constantly hovering along this outstretched line of communication, and making it unsafe for the trains to move? Where is the dashing FORREST? We have been looking for one of his successful moves upon the rear of SHERMAN. We want to hear his battle-shout, because it always means something. He don't promise to fight and then fall back without a blow. He don't wait to be flanked, but when he sees the enemy he gallantly meets him and very generally whips him, too. We want to hear the scream of the "war eagle" along this line!"

After stating that HOOD's first movement had proved a decided success, and enumerating the trophies, this writer continues:

"The effect of this brilliant sortie shot like an electric thrill through the army and the country. The spirits of the men, which had been gradually sinking under the effects of inaction and constant falling back, rose with a rebound which is felt in all the ramifications of the army. The people, too, lift up their heads once more, and feel 'there's life in the old land yet.' We trust the new life and new hopes which have sprung into existence from this happy commencement will receive fresh vigor and strength from each succeeding day's announcement."

Every day our city is enlivened by the arrival of veteran sun-bronzed troops, who are wending their way to the several battle-fields of the country. These parties are all in good health and fine spirits.

The correspondent laments the non-arrival of the mails and telegrams, and concludes:

"The anxiety of the people to hear what is doing, is manifested in their looks and their words. The newspaper offices and the telegraph offices are surrounded day and night—still no messages arrive, and no papers are received. This cannot last much longer, and we can only hope that when the news does come, it will be such as to make us all forget the anxiety and disappointment of the past in the joy of the present."

The Food Question in the South.

THE SCHEDULE OF PRICES.

The Commissioners of Impressment have published their schedule of prices for August, and it has provoked bitter complaints all through Virginia. The *Examiner*, of Aug. 8, says:

We have it from farmers from the Valley, that *there* alone there is more wheat made this year than in the whole State of Virginia last year. From all other parts of the State we hear of good crops, but nowhere of very short ones. But even admitting the crop to be as short as the Commissioners please—are they any shorter than they were in May and June? Is the stock of wheat *now* in the State less than the stock in the State on the first of last May, when the Commissioners fixed the price of a bushel of wheat at five dollars?

Again, the Commissioners continue, "and the unprecedented demand for breadstuffs." We would most respectfully ask, is the demand for breadstuffs, which is characterized as "unprecedented," greater now than it was in May? Is it not in fact less than it has been at any time since last Fall, there being now so many Summer fruits and vegetables, the free use of which by our people lessens the demand for these same breadstuffs?

But, "together with the depreciation of the currency." Do you solemn old gentlemen tell the people of this State that the Confederate currency has depreciated since the first of May, when every huckster in Richmond and every market gardener within twenty miles round about the city knows that a gold dollar is to-day worth ten dollars less in Confederate money than it was on the day that GRANT crossed the Rapid Ann? If you will persist in telling them this, we only hope they will not be fools enough to believe you.

THE RICHMOND MARKETS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 5.

Yesterday prices in both the first and second markets ranged somewhat lower than usual, and the supply of meats, vegetables, fruits, &c., on hand was abundant to profusion. The following were the ruling prices:

Cabbage, per head, from $1 to $3; cucumbers, per dozen, $1; cymblins, per dozen, $1; tomatoes, per quart, $1 to $3; onions, per quart, $2 50 to $3 50; potatoes, per quart, $2 to $3; snaps, per quart, $1 to $1 50; green peas, per quart, $2 to $2 50; sugar beans, per quart, $3 to $4; corn, per dozen, $4 to $8; beets, per bunch, $1; chickens, per pair, $5 to $10; ducks, per pair, $12 to $16; butter, per pound, $8 to $9; eggs, per dozen, $5 to $6; apples, per quart, 50c. to $1 50; peaches, per quart, $3 to $3 50; pears, per quart, $1 to $2; watermelons, $3 to $8; very fine cantelopes, 50c. to $2; fresh meats, per pound, $3 to $4.

From the Sentinel, July 29.

In the Second Market the market wagons strong out to a great distance beyond the space they usually occupy, and the supply of fruits was very full, especially in watermelons.

Marketing was considerably lower yesterday. Beef sold for $3 to $4; cabbage, $1 a head; potatoes, $3 a quart; tomatoes, $5 a quart; which prices show a fall, in three days, of quite 100 per cent.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 2.

Everything was high in the market yesterday, except beef, which, thanks to Col. INGRAHAM, has taken a slight fall. The country people asked so much for their truck as almost to make one wish that the besom of a Yankee raid had swept over them and their truck patches, wiping them from the face of the earth forever. They asked $3 a quart for potatoes, the biggest of which would be a small "taw" for a vigorous marble-player.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 4.

The prices of the necessaries of life have fallen considerably in the past week. In the next ten days they will fall greatly. So soon as the last action of the Commissioners of Appraisement shall become known throughout the State there will come a grand tumble in wheat and flour, the staff of life. When these articles go down, down also go all lesser kinds of food. Flour merchants in the city still demand their prices of last week, but they are *very* anxious to sell.

PRICES IN GEORGIA.

From the Macon (Ga.) Confederate.

Bacon—from wagons—$3@$4 50; meal, $10; flour, $80@$100; shelled corn, $9; onions, $15@$20; Irish potatoes, $20; peas, $8@$10; butter, $3 50@$4; eggs, $2 25@$2 50; ground peas, $10; syrup, $14@$15; fodder, $8@$10 ₩ 100; apples, $7@$10; peaches, (none:) barley, $12 50@$15; rye, $15@$16; wheat, $20@$25; beef, $1@$2 50. All vegetables in good demand. Tobacco, $1 50@$6; salt, 60c.@70c.; Oznaburgs, $3 25@$3 50; yarns, $35@$40; shirtings, $3@$4; corn whisky, $40@$60; rye whisky, $70@$90; watermelons, $2@$8; muskmelons and cantelopes in proportion.

There are various other articles we might mention, but from the fact of a great difference in demand and supply, we forbear to mention, and would only say that all articles of any description offered in this market will bring the highest prices.

THE CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.

A correspondent of the Columbia *Guardian*, writing from Alabama, says:

"The corn crop in Mississippi is as good as could be; for miles the passer-by can see nothing but a boundless corn field, all of which is now in roasting-ears and will make good corn if it does not have another drop of rain. The planters have not yet delivered their tax in kind corn for want of room to store it; enough of it now remains to feed Gen. JOHNSTON's army for some time yet.

The wheat crop is very good, sustaining but a slight loss from the heavy and frequent rains of of some weeks ago. The fruit crop is very good.

The Prisoners at Charleston.

From the Richmond Sentinel, August 9.

Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Federal forces at Charleston, had cabins erected on Cummings's Point for the prisoners, where they would have been exposed to the fire from Fort Sumter and from our batteries. *Gen. Jones notified Foster that if the Confederate officers were placed on Cummings' Point, he would place the Yankee officers in Charleston on the most exposed part of Fort Sumter. Under these circumstances, Foster would not take the responsibility of placing our officers on the Point, and wrote to the Government at Washington for instructions.*

The result of the correspondence was, that after keeping the Confederates confined on the transport for forty days, an exchange was effected for the Federal officers held by us in Charleston, and our brave officers are now at liberty.

The renowned Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON was in the city yesterday, looking well, and ready as ever to go where duty calls him.

Gen. JONES having made so excellent a commissioner of exchange, our Government has sent six hundred Yankee officers to Charleston to be exchanged on the same terms, and under a cartel that is somewhat unusual.

Our Commissioner of Exchange in Richmond will have to look to his laurels, or Gen. JONES will eclipse all his achievements in the exchange business.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 12.

We must not omit to notice the fact, that since this experiment of sending Yankee officers to Charleston has turned out so agreeably for us, our authorities *have sent down six hundred more to be located in the same quarter of the city, recently occupied by the fifty who have been exchanged. They have not yet been conveyed to their new and dangerous quarters, but are now in a prison which is out of range.* Gen. THOMPSON visited them before leaving Charleston, and recognized among them a nephew of the late Secretary CHASE, whom he had known in more peaceful and less perilous times.

The fifty Yankee officers who have been exchanged told our officers that during their confinement in Charleston but one shell had fallen in the neighborhood of their quarters, and that was on the day before their exchange.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Saturday, says: "About six hundred Yankee officers, prisoners, arrived in this city Friday morning by the Savannah train, and have been furnished with quarters by the Provost-Marshal, Capt. GAYER. Seventy-eight made their escape while on the road between Savannah and Charleston. Five of these have been recaptured, and brought to the city Friday evening. Citizens residing on the line should have a good lookout, and, if possible, recapture the runaways."

FROM ARKANSAS.

How this Rebel Protection Policy has Been Carried Out in Arkansas.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Thursday, Aug. 4.

A few incidents out of a thousand may serve to illustrate. Not long since one of the staff of Gen. PRICE came to Little Rock with a flag of truce. He was received and treated by Gen. STEELE with marked attention and courtesy. He was his guest, and was escorted by him all over town and permitted to go where and visit whom he pleased. I think the General took him to see the fortifications around the city, and after entertaining him some days, sent him rejoicing on his way to rebel headquarters. It was a common remark in the army that no Federal officer ever received such attention.

The wife and family of a General in the Southern army, who desired to go North to spend the Summer, were permitted to come into Little Rock, treated with distinguished courtesy, and not one permitted to go North, but furnished by the General with an escort to Duvall's Bluff.

Not long since a scheme was devised to detect some of the disguised rebels scattered through the country. A party of Federal soldiers in Confederate dress went around for volunteers to assist in the capture of Duvall's Bluff, and many pretended loyalists turned out with great alacrity with horses and arms. They started for Duvall's Bluff for that purpose, and on their way were captured and sent to Little Rock. In a few days, as I am informed, they were sent with an order for their discharge and the return to them of their horses and arms.

Recently the track of the railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock was torn up, so that the train ran off. Lives were lost and cars and engines smashed up. A man named ASHLEY lived near by, and of him the guerrillas got the tools to loosen the rails. He sent his little boy, as he pretended, to warn the coming train, but he went in the wrong direction and didn't go near the road. The militia believed he acted with the guerrillas and burned his house, and from the explosion it was found that arms and ammunition were concealed in it. He was sent to Little Rock, but sent back, discharged, with orders for a detail of men to rebuild his house.

Not long since a scout from Little Rock came to a flourishing plantation, occupied by a wealthy and armed Secessionist. He had in his pocket protection papers from the commander of the department, and treated the scout rudely and refused to entertain them. They passed on to a neighbor's house. Here they found women and children and evidences of poverty, but open hands and loyal hearts. They were treated with the best the house afforded, and compensation refused—the husband and father at that time secreted in the bushes. He had been robbed of his property and his life sought by guerrillas, whose headquarters were at the aforesaid planter's house, and of whom, as this poor Union man alleged, he was one.

Hundreds of such incidents might be related, if time and space permitted, but it is unnecessary. It is enough to add that every rebel and rebel sympathizer in the State is enthusiastic and extravagant in expressions of admiration and love of the commander of the department, while, with equal unanimity, he is denounced and hated by loyal citizens and by the army. Army officers and soldiers are not allowed the free expression of their opinions, but I speak with assurance in saying that ninety-nine hundredths of them regard his course and policy with infinite disgust and abhorrence, and have no confidence in either his military ability or in his loyalty.

I speak the common sentiments of the loyal people and of the army of Arkansas, and I desire to speak it with all the emphasis of one who knows the fact that there must be an immediate change of military policy and of department commander in Arkansas. It *must* be done or Arkansas must be abandoned. We must have a department commander who will employ his power in protecting loyalists, and not rebels and their sympathizers, and who has military enterprise, and capacity and good judgment to crush rebellion and build up a loyal sentiment in the State.

We must have a department commander who has more popularity with his own army than with rebels, who has no taste for fast horses or fast women, or private speculations, and who has no sympathy or favor or toleration for traitors.

I believe that the Department of Arkansas has been worse managed, and is now in a worse condition, than any other military department in the Union, and in this I shall be indorsed by the whole army. The force with which Gen. STEELE entered and occupied the State was, in the opinion of well-informed military officers, ample for the suppression of rebellion in that State, and had it been used with skill and judgment and earnest patriotism, Arkansas would to-day have been a loyal State, with a loyal State Government and State troops enough to defend it. What is it now? Let the thousands of additional troops sent there to be cooped up at important posts and the whole population in arms, triumphantly occupying the entire State, answer. It is no pleasure to me to state these facts; I do it with pain and profound mortification; but the military condition of that State is a matter of public notoriety, and in this period of national peril it is the part of a true patriot to look facts fairly in the face, to learn the causes of our misfortunes and resolutely to apply the remedy.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Perils of Steamboat Navigation.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 14 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Going up the Hudson River, a few days ago, on board one of our magnificent steamboats, the assemblage of several hundred passengers suggested to my mind the following question: In case this steamer should come into collision, strike a rock, burst her boiler, or, in any way meet with an accident whereby some passengers should lose their lives, how many days would it take before the relatives and friends of those on board would be made acquainted with their fate? What anxiety would be felt by hundreds, by thousands, before it could be ascertained that so many were lost—so many saved—and their names. I thought of the unfortunate *Berkshire*, so recently burned with a part of her precious cargo, and of the pangs of misery it would have spared many souls—even to some who were to learn the worst—had a full list of passengers been kept, and published immediately after the occurrence of the catastrophe. This calamity, however, did no good toward perfecting some system in the premises.

On my way down yesterday I was pleased to see the Captain of the steamer ask each passenger for his name as he called for his ticket at the Captain's office, and wrote it down on a sheet of paper. This was well, so far, but gave rise to at least two objections: Firstly, it obliged the passengers to wait a considerable time standing in a crowd, and in a part of the steamer where the air is stifling and otherwise not over pleasant in hot weather; secondly, it must have made the list very imperfect—the Captain, (or his clerk,) being naturally hurried by the work before him, must have written many names wrongly or imperfectly, as each passenger gave his name orally, and, in many cases without even the initials of his Christian name.

After having considered the subject for some time, I would request leave to make the following suggestion:

Let each passenger write his name on a card or a slip of paper, either at home, (which would be the best way,) or on board, before calling for his ticket, giving his name in full, and such other particulars which he might wish his friends to know, in case of death, namely, his age and residence; and that the Captain positively refuse the fare from any one unless the money be accompanied with his name.

I hear some nervous lady exclaim: "But this is awful; it is worse than making your will; and if this be exacted from passengers, many people will be beset by sad forebodings, and shrink from going abroad." Not at all, Madam; did you object on your husband insuring his life? and, pray, what makes this more appalling?

I contend that it would, on the contrary, have the effect of quieting the minds of many people, to know themselves properly *booked*. Persons at all used to travel would, after a while, always have their name, etc., about their persons, and find it most natural to hand it with their money.

The captains of the steamboats should then cause every name to be carefully copied into a large book, and keep a list besides, (or the slips of paper themselves,) on his person, made on a flying sheet, so that in case of accident, where it became impossible to save the book, a full *roll* might still be preserved.

This system would also simplify the labors of Insurance Companies in certain cases; and likewise lead to the detection of criminals, who would be known to have been in a certain place on a certain date, &c., &c.

Is not this question worth the attention of our Legislature? It is in Europe.

Yours, very respectfully, IXELLES.

The "Veteran Observer."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The articles published in your paper from time to time, and especially the one this A. M. from the pen of a "Veteran Observer," are worthy of being published in *pamphlet form* and distributed largely. The people must have this *kind of truth* instilled into them, or as a nation we shall inevitably fail. Cannot something be done to secure the republication of these articles? A JUVENILE OBSERVER.

Death of Rev. Dr. Hubbard Winslow.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Aug. 15.

Rev. Dr. HUBBARD WINSLOW, of New-York, died at Williston, Vt., on Saturday night. His funeral will take place at Williston, on Tuesday morning next.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Central Park.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The seventh annual report of the Central Park Commissioners, which has just been published, contains a variety of matter interesting to all. During the year last past the grounds have been beautified by many improvements, and the thousands of our people who from business or other cause are unable to leave the City during the Summer months, find their "country" at the Park. The Commissioners, in their report, say:

The roads or walks are not arranged with reference to facilitating the passage of visitors by the most direct route from one part of the ground to another, but so as to lead the visitor through the varieties of landscape and the most pleasing scenery. The lawns, the woods, the waters, are all features that interest and gratify the eye of the visitor as he moves along, and are objects to which it is especially desirable that he should be introduced in his walk. The park is dedicated to recreation and pleasure, not to business; it is to be enjoyed not only on reaching particular centres or places, but at the very entrance and at each succeeding step.

During the year 1863 the number of visitors to the park was as follows:

Month.	Pedestrians.	Equestrians.	Vehicles.
January	51,462	3,952	38,069
February	49,080	3,489	49,344
March	41,064	4,490	44,520
April	115,764	10,094	79,095
May	137,999	449	3,618
June	159,799	12,630	110,792
July	89,160	9,378	92,363
August	189,366	12,250	115,970
September	181,850	9,211	163,600
October	150,418	10,035	108,531
November	75,231	9,195	50,990
December	227,163	5,551	65,568
Total	1,469,385	96,724	922,450

Allowing an average of three persons to each vehicle, the Commissioners estimate the whole number of visitors during the year at 4,327,409. The largest number of pedestrians that entered the park on any one day in the year was on December 25, when the number was 94,076. On December 17, immediately preceding, 1,106 pedestrians entered the park. But there was not good skating on the lake on that day, as there was on the 25th. On the 27th of June 9,463 vehicles entered the park.

The number of workmen employed on the park, and the work performed during the year, were as follows:

Total number of working days	256
Total number of workmen	1,207
Cubic yards of rock excavated	7,888
Cubic yards of earth excavated and filled	123,587
Cubic yards of masonry	3,885
Cubic yards mixed (brick and stone) masonry	1,130
Lineal feet of waterpipe laid	2,215
Hydrants set	8
Lineal feet of drain-tiles laid	15,205
Trees and shrubs planted	78,984
Common hard brick used	126,959
Cement (barrels)	1,015
Cubic yards of gravel	5,565
Lineal feet of drain-tile	24,292

Of the trees and shrubs planted, 29,253 were from the nurseries of the park.

The report says:

"The established rules for the government of the park provide for the widest practicable accommodation of the public. The hours during which the park is open enable all classes to frequent it with a degree of freedom from restraint, not now to be much enlarged except at a sacrifice of the general interests. The visitors comprehend not only residents of the City and its suburbs, but strangers from all parts of the civilized world. Thousands from all sections of our own country take from the park useful information in the various branches of work there conducted.

It is not an exaggeration to say that this work is doing much toward elevating the general public taste of the country, not only in the more extended and spacious public and private dwellings and gardens, but in the advancement of the more numerous and less pretentious habitations of our rural population.

The commissioners say that "of the great numbers that visit the Park, but a very small portion require the hand of authority to check mischievous practices. The quietude of the grounds, the natural beauties, and the order that prevails, are invitations to enjoyment, are all, by the mute eloquence of their silent teachings, effectual appeals to sustain, rather

than trangress, the necessary regulations for their preservation."

The number of arrests during the year was 86, and were for the following causes: *Fast driving*, 47; fast riding, 1; breaking shrubs and flowers, 9; assault and battery, 1; interfering with an officer, 1; insane persons, 2; thieving, 1; disorderly conduct, 23; soliciting passengers, 1. Of these twenty-two were fined $10 or less each, three were bound over to keep the peace, one was sent to the House of Correction, two were sent to the Lunatic Asylum, and fifty-eight were discharged.

Concerning speculators the report says:

If all the applications for the erection and maintenance of towers, houses, drinking fountains, telescopes, mineral water fountains, cottages, Æolian harps, gymnasiums, observatories, weighing-scales, velocipides, perambulators, Indian work, tobacco, cigars, for the privilege of using steam engines, for the sale of eatables, for snow-shoes, for ice-boats and for the use of the ice for fancy-dress carnivals were granted, they would occupy a large portion of the surface of the park, establish a very extensive business, and give to it the appearance of the grounds of a country fair or a militia training field. A catalogue of applications to use the lawns, the trees, the roads, the walks and the waters, for purposes entirely foreign to the objects of the park, and utterly incompatible with its preservation, would give some idea of the ease with which the park could be overrun if these applications met with favor.

The number of persons carried in the boats on the lake during the year, was 32,064—an increase of 6,766 over the number for 1862. The revenue derived from this business amounted to $3,608 05. Twenty-one musical concerts were given during the year, the Third and Sixth-avenue Railroad Companies being the only contributors to the fund out of which the musicians were paid. The popularity of these matinées is shown in the fact that on one concert-day, 46,008 persons visited the park.

The following donations were made to the park during the year:

One bronze fountain—boy and swan, presented by Thomas Richardson, Esq.
One gallipagos land turtle, presented by Col. J. S. Williamson.
One calf, prepared specimen, presented by William Lalor, Esq.
One macaw, presented by Jacob Hays, Esq.
One cockatoo, presented by S. E. Siffkin, Esq.
One group of bronze eagles, presented by G. W. Burnham, Esq.
One pair Poland star pigeons, presented by John Norris, Esq.
One pair English rabbits, presented by George W. Snow, Esq.
One pair peacocks, presented by John A. Havens, Esq.
One horned owl, presented by D. M. Collins, Esq.
Three marsh hawks, presented by M. B. W. Wheeler, Esq. (Since dead.)
One pelican, presented by G. Granville White, Esq.
One black bear, presented by S. W. Phœnix, Esq.
Two pair skylarks, presented by Louis B. Binsse, Esq. (Since dead.)
One white English rabbit, presented by Edward McHugh, Esq.
Magpie, presented by John Norris, Esq. (Since dead.)
One American eagle, presented by Capt. Pennell.
Two pair yaguaza ducks, presented by Geo. Latimer, Esq.
Three bitterns, presented by Francis Armbruster, Esq.
Three American eagles, presented by H. E. Dickenson, Esq.
Six deer, two fawns and thirteen gray squirrels, presented by the authorities of the City of Philadelphia.
One prairie wolf and one silver-gray fox, presented by Charles S. Foster, Esq.
One pair fish-hawks, presented by M. W. Cooper, Esq. (Since dead.)
One white owl, presented by R. B. Minturn, Esq. (Since dead.)
One screech-owl, presented by F. A. Pollard, Esq.
Four pairs of pigeons, presented by Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt.
Five pairs of pigeons and one pair Spanish bantams, presented by Mrs. R. B. Roosevelt.
One small owl, presented by Frank Towle, Esq. (Since dead.)
Three white rabbits, presented by Dr. H. Giles Luther.
One hen hawk, presented by Hugh Farraly, Esq.
Six Brazilian black ducks, presented by Thomas Richardson, Esq.
One bittern, one squirrel, one perro de aqua or water dog, and one parrot, presented by Capt. John Dow. (The perro de aqua since dead.)
One snapping turtle, presented by Timothy Daly, Esq.
One ringtail monkey, presented by Capt. Joseph W. Scott.
One pair paroquets, presented by George Latimer, Esq.
One opossum, presented by Miss C. E. Treadwell.
One Arctic or snowy owl, presented by Dr. S. W. Francis.
One heron and one pair pigeons, presented by Mrs. Sarah S. Van Wagener.
One swan goose, presented by J. Emery, Esq.
One bittern, presented by F. A. Kœping, Esq.
One typographical map of the Central Park, presented by H. F. Krause, Esq.
One American eagle, presented by Dr. S. W. Francis.
One pair Guinea pigs, presented by James A. Bracklin, Esq.
Eight fancy pigeon, presented by W. R. Powell, Esq.
One red fox, presented by Dr. Wm. F. Drake.
One packake of seeds of the giant cedar of California, presented by Fred. Law Olmsted, Esq.
One fawn, presented by Dr. Guido Furman.
One package of seeds, "*Nelumbium luteum*," presented by C. E. Whitehead, Esq.
Two red foxes and one owl, presented by John G Bell, Esq.
Two English rabbits, presented by Charles T. Henley, Esq.

Military Affairs.

RECRUITING—REPORT OF THE HANCOCK EXEMPTION COMMITTEE—IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HAYS—GEN. SANDFORD AND THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

As the 5th of September approaches, the date fixed for the draft, much anxiety is felt by many, and the question is continually raised as to whether or no the draft will then be enforced. The positive and definite answer to that question cannot be given at present. Many recruiting officers and others who are in positions to know, state that there will be no postponement, and that the draft will certainly be carried out as ordered in the President's proclamation. The workingmen of this City have prepared and put in circulation a petition addressed to the President, asking for a postponement, a number of signatures have already been obtained, and as soon as they have secured the full number they wish, a committee of workingmen will be appointed to proceed to Washington and present the petition to the President, personally. A similar movement is talked of by the firemen, and is said to be favored by Chief Engineer Decker, and a number of prominent members of the department. Whether these petitions will have any effect we are yet to learn, but the general impression is that they will not.

RECRUITING.

Recruits are being received at the office of the County Volunteer Committee slowly but steadily. The new arrangement of the committee is working well; under it any person bringing a one year's substitute receives $100, and the recruit is paid $170. If the recruit comes himself to the office and offers himself as a substitute he receives the $100—making the total amount of cash paid him in hand $270. During the past week the committee paid bounties as follows:

	Recruits.	Veterans.	Sailors.
August 6	5	5	3
August 8	15	1	—
August 9	2	6	—
August 10	11	10	2
August 11	10	3	—
August 12	9	—	—
Total for the week	52	25	5
Previously reported	242	122	15
Totals	294	147	20—461
Naval substitutes			124
Army substitutes			21
Total since July 7			606
Excess of quota on last draft			1,300
On present call			1,906

—which is exclusive of enlistments made by Provost-Marshals and the Hancock Committee, which amount to about 600 more.

THE HANCOCK EXEMPTION COMMITTEE.

The following report has been made by the Hancock Exemption Committee:

"We find that those who so willingly placed their money in our hands, hoping thus to furnish substitutes without waiting for a call from the Government, are entitled to this report of our efforts to accomplish their desires.

Our duties commenced before the Supervisors were giving any bounty; before the law passed abolishing the $300 exemption clause; or Brooklyn and the neighboring towns were giving $300 to those who furnished substitutes. The call for a draft in connection with the above, of course raised their price. We then made personal application to Gov. Seymour, requesting authority to recruit substitutes in the Southern States, having engaged the services of Mr. Vincent Colyer for this purpose. The Governor refused us, thus causing delay, while referring us to the Supervisors. Our next application was personal and by letter to the Supervisors, who at first promised the necessary authority, but at length have decided adversely to our request.

We have frequently urged upon the Supervisors the importance of placing our citizens upon the same footing as the surrounding towns and Brooklyn, giving the three hundred dollars to all furnishing substitutes, and we see they have just passed an ordinance to this effect. It is not yet acted upon, and through this means alone we now have any hope of success. We would, therefore, suggest to all those who have funds with us, and desire to obtain substitutes immediately, to withdraw their money from our hands, remembering that the treasurer's duties have been arduous, and avoiding any unnecessary personal interviews with him. Our committee will continue its organization, and do all in its power to procure substitutes for those who prefer leaving their money with us.

We feel that a united protest should be made against the manner in which the valuable time, granted by the Government prior to a draft, is being wasted by those having control, and the opportunity lost for filling our quota and avoiding this unpopular necessity; while thus the Government is deprived of the services of men now, when they are so much required.

John E. Williams, Moses H. Grinnell, Henry F. Spaulding, George C. Satterlee, Robert L. Cutting, Parker Handy, George Bliss, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, George Cabot Ward, Stephen Hyatt—Hancock Exemption Committee.

Stephen Hyatt, Theodore Roosevelt, George Cabot Ward—Executive Committee.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

Some time since Capt. Maddox resigned his position as Provost-Marshal of the Second Congressional District, and the duties of the office have since that time been performed by Major Bootes, his first assistant. Yesterday Capt. S. W. Waldron, lately appointed to the Provost-Marshalship of that district, assumed the duties of his office. Capt. Waldron served upon the staff of Gen. Newton through the Peninsula campaign, and participated in the battles of West Point, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, Cross Roads and Malvern Hill. Subsequently he was promoted to a Captaincy and Assistant Adjutant-General. He has recently been in the Department of North Carolina.

RECRUITING IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Capt. Manierre, the Provost-Marshal of the Eighth District, is receiving representative recruits quite rapidly. In the Twentieth Ward, an agent has been designated to proceed to a Southern State to obtain volunteers. Many wealthy citizens who are not liable to the draft are sending representatives to the field, and the draft in this district will probably be very light.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. HAYS.

The business of taking men from this State to fill the quotas of other States, is now pretty thoroughly broken up. Gen. Hays yesterday issued the following important order directing all the Provost-Marshals of his division to arrest all persons whom they may know to be in that business, and asking the citizens to furnish him any information they may possess, which can lead to the detection and punishment of these offenders. Gen. Hays has labored faithfully in the performance of all the duties connected with his office. He thoroughly understands all the tricks these fellows may resort to, and is determined to give them as far as lies in his power, the punishment they deserve. In Gen. Hays the public have an efficient officer and one in whom they may put every confidence.

Office of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, New-York, August 15, 1864.

Circular No. 77.—The Secretary of War having forbidden the recruiting of men in this State to be credited in another State, the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General directs the Provost-Marshals of this division to arrest all recruiting officers and agents of other States who may be engaged in recruiting in their respective districts, and to send them to this office. All mustering and recruiting officers, and the public generally, are requested to send to this office all information in their possession which may lead to the detection of persons employed in taking men from this State to fill the quotas of other States.

H. F. BROWNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GEN. SANDFORD AND THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

The action of the Eleventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., is causing quite a commotion among the militia of this City, and their troubles it is said, are not yet ended. Much bitter feeling exists among the members of the regiment toward Gen. Sandford, and it is said the feeling is extending among other regiments belonging to the First Division. It is believed that arrangements are now being made to bring to trial the officers of the Eleventh Regiment, who requested Gen. Sandford to resign.

PROMOTION OF CAPTAIN GEORGE C. CRAM.

Capt. George C. Cram, of the Sixth Regular Cavalry, who has for some time past been attached to Gen. Hays' staff, has been appointed Colonel of the Twenty-second New-York Cavalry, now with Gen. Sheridan's army. Col. Cram is a very brave and popular officer. While in this City, he made himself many friends by the courteous and gentlemanly manner in which he performed his duties as Acting-Assistant Adjutant-General, and will carry their best wishes with them to the field. He will join his regiment immediately.

MORE REBELS SENT TO ELMIRA.

On Sunday night eight hundred rebel prisoners arrived in this City from Point Lookout. They were immediately sent to Elmira, there to remain until exchanged. This will bring the number of rebel prisoners now confined at Elmira to nearly six thousand and their number is constantly increasing. It is probable one or two more regiments will be sent to guard them.

COMMUNICATION FROM INSPECTOR-GEN. MILLER.

The following important communication from Inspector-Gen. Miller has been received in this City:

Lieut.-Col. James F. Cox, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard, submits through you the following propositions, viz.:

"Whether a person who will completely uniform and equip a substitute regularly enlisting in the uniformed militia of the State, so that the State shall be put to no expense whatever on his behalf, can have the fact marked on the enrollment rolls, opposite to his name, so as to exempt him from the State draft."

In reply I have to say that the statute of this State, passed April 23, 1862, under which the National Guard is being organized, provides that persons drafted into the State service under said act may furnish substitutes; but it does not expressly authorize the procuration of substitutes in anticipation of a draft, as contemplated in the proposition of Lieut.-Col. Cox.

Such an arrangement, however, is not inconsistent with the statute, and, as it promises a manifest advantage to the service, the Commander-in-Chief directs that an order may be promulgated whereby all persons who shall procure substitutes to be mustered into the National Guard, and shall uniform and equip them without cost to the State, shall, by reason thereof, be exempt from military duty, by draft or otherwise, under the laws of this State, so long as such substitute shall remain in service. Every substitute furnished for this purpose shall be all able-bodied men of the age of twenty-one years or upward, not liable to military duty under laws of this State; and he must consent in writing to subject himself to all the duties, fines, forfeitures and punishments to which his principal would have been subject had he personally served.

The Governor is gratified at being able to make any arrangement which will facilitate the organization, or inure to the benefit of the uniformed militia. To the National Guard, particularly in your city, he feels that the citizens of the State, are under many obligations, with the members of the Fire Department, and the Police force, they ought to be relieved from the United States draft; and if Congress shall refuse to amend the conscript law in this particular, the Legislature of this State will not have done its duty, until ample provision shall be made, to save the members of these useful and patriotic organizations from disintegration, by means of individual conscription, under the calls of the President. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH T. MILLER, Inspector-General.

Naval Movements.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The Brooklyn Navy-Yard, during the hot weather, presents the same unvaried scene of confusion and activity. The full complement of men are working in the various departments, amounting in all to about seven thousand. The yard is gradually being enlarged and new edifices being constructed; new ground is constantly being made, and where mud and shallow water used to be is now a quay covered with marine buildings. The Ordnance Department has a new machine shop almost completed—a brick building two hundred and fifty feet long, sixty feet wide, and three stories high. Another edifice is going up at the foundry. A strike for an increase of a half dollar on the ordinary wages was attempted by the ship carpenters on last Saturday; the carpenters failed, however, and went to work on their old wages. Mails for the various blockading squadrons are received at the Lyceum of the Navy-yard daily, and one vessel sails to and arrives from the various naval stations about once a week. Courts-martial are held every day at the yard to adjudicate upon minor cases under Judge Advocate Perkins. The officers of the United States steamer *Iononia*, recently arrived, will be on board of their vessel to-day, at 10 A. M., to receive their crew, when the vessel will be ready for service.

U. S. MEN OF WAR ARRIVED AND SAILED.

The following is the official list of vessels which have arrived and sailed from the Navy-yard for some time back:

Name.	Class.	When arrived.	When sailed.
Patuxet	steamer	April 18	—
Pensacola	steamer	April 22	—
Mohican	steamer	April 23	—
Seneca	steamer	July 6	—
Pontoosuc	steamer	June 21	Aug. 11
Susquehannah	steamer	May 6	Aug. 11
Gemsbok	steamer	July 11	—
Horace Beals	bark	July 25	—
Kensington	steamer	July 15	—
Queen	steamer	July 26	Aug. 8
Clymatis	steamer	July 30	—
Bignonia	steamer	July 30	—
Eolus	steamer	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
Grand Gulf	steamer	Aug. 3	Aug. 13
Admiral	steamer	Aug. 7	—
Vermont	steamer	Aug. 10	—
Newbern	steamer	Aug. 11	—
Iononia	steamer	Aug. 11	—

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of an Alleged Boy Murderer.—Coroner Ranney held an inquest yesterday upon the body of James Cleary, a lad who was drowned on the 4th inst. It was supposed at the time that the drowning was accidental; but yesterday some facts were developed that led to the supposition that young Cleary had met with foul play. It appears that deceased and two other boys, named Michael Ayres and John Woods, were about going into the water to bathe, when, as is stated, Ayres watched a favorable opportunity to push Cleary overboard, and into water so deep that he was drowned. It is also stated that Ayres took no steps to save Cleary, although he could easily have done so. After deceased was drowned, the boys Ayres and Woods left the dock. Woods was induced to keep quiet until Saturday, but at that time stated the facts to Capt. Walling, of the Twentieth Precinct. Ayres was taken into custody, and brought before Coroner Ranney, who examined him at some length, and then committed him to the Tombs. He is stated by the police to be a very bad boy, and guilty of thieving.

Rowdies at Coney Island.—The scenes that transpire every Sunday on Coney Island are hardly suggestive of a civilized community. This once fashionable resort has become a Sabbath rendezvous for rowdies, who insult the proprieties of the day, and the hundreds of decent people who visit the island. Last Sunday the usual catalogue of crimes was gone through. The steamer *Naushon*, on the point of leaving this City on one of her usual trips, was attacked by about fifty ruffians, and many of her passengers severely injured. Later in the day, while visitors were returning home from the island, they were beset by drunken vagabonds, and in some instances ladies were badly maltreated. If the authorities at Coney Island cannot in future prevent the recurrence of such outrages, that Summer resort will cease to be visited by respectable people.

Munificent Donation.—The New-York Ladies' Educational Union, a society for the relief of children of deceased and disabled soldiers, acknowledge the receipt of $20,000 from the estate of the late John Ross. This generous gift, received through Mrs. John H. Sprague, enables the society to liquidate the entire debt on the building and ground at Flushing, L. I., known as the Patriot Orphan Home. The society have now over one hundred children under their care, and being relieved from this heavy debt, will undertake the charge of a larger number, hoping to be sustained by a generous public.

Stabbing Affray in Market-street.—A man named John Collins, was stabbed in the abdomen yesterday with a spring dirk-knife. It appears that Collins and a man named John McGrath, and several others were in Market-street, near Henry, and became involved in a disturbance, which resulted in the stabbing of Collins as above stated. McGrath was arrested by Officer Jarbot, of the Seventh Precinct, and taken before Justice Mansfield and locked up to await the injuries inflicted on Collins. The latter was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He is not expected to live.

Stabbed While Asleep.—The police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct found Michael Lyons on a door stoop in West-street, near Morris seriously stabbed in the groin. He stated that he was lying asleep on the door stoop, and was awakened by being cut with a knife in the hands of Thomas Daly. Daly was arrested and taken before Justice Hogan, who locked him up. There was nothing to show that any trouble existed between the parties previous to the stabbing.

Drowning Casualty.—A man named Michael Taggart, residing at No. 36 Pitt-street, has been missing from his home since Thursday night. Yesterday his body was found floating in the water at the foot of Grand-street, East River. It is not known how deceased got into the water. He was a native of Ireland, 23 years of age. Coroner Collin held an inquest.

Sun-Stroke.—Wm. Conroy, a native of Ireland, died yesterday from the effects of the heat. Coroner Collin held an inquest on the body. Deceased was 55 years of age and resided at No. 10 State-street.

Drowned.—Karl Schultz, a young emigrant, was drowned yesterday afternoon near Castle Garden. Deceased had recently arrived from Hamburg.

Williamsburgh.

Fell From a Window.—Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Sunday, Mrs. Wm. P. Williams, of No. 181 Kent-avenue, E. D., had a difficulty with her husband, when she either jumped or was thrown out of a third-story window, injuring her in a very serious manner. Yesterday Coroner Barrett committed Williams to prison to await the result of the injuries.

Accident.—A man named Early, residing in North-Fourth-street, E. D., was thrown from his wagon yesterday, in First-street, and sustained a fracture of the arm.

NEW JERSEY.

Charged with Receiving Stolen Horses.—The examination of John Crow, Pound-keeper in the Sixth Ward, Jersey City, charged with being implicated with C. V. Ellis, *alias* Miller, in stealing horses, took place yesterday before Justice Bedford, Acting Recorder. The accused admitted to the Chief of Police and Detective Kilcauley, that he had purchased six horses from Ellis, one of which, belonging to Lyman Seeley, of Yonkers, was recovered by the officers on Sunday evening. The accused was held in $500 bonds for trial. Ellis, who travels under various *aliases*, and has been engaged in horse-stealing the past twelve years, is now in prison in Connecticut. It is believed that other parties belonging to the gang will be arrested.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 15, 1864.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	108	100 Quick. M. Co	80⅜
5,000 do	107¾	100 do....b30	80¾
6,000 do	107⅞	100 do....s30	80¼
8,000 U.S.6s,5-20s. R.	108⅜	50 do	80⅜
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	109	100 do	81⅜
25,000 do	108⅞	200 do	81⅛
5,000 do	109⅛	100 do....b30	82
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74..C.		200 Mar. Min. Co	43⅛
Indorsed	97	100 do	43⅞
55,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	95	200 do	44¼
10,000 do	94⅞	200 Atlantic M.S.Co	194⅛
8,000 Mo. State 6s	68	100 Gunnell Gold	4
20,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	51⅜	300 Erie Railway	112⅞
10,000 do....b10	52	200 do....b10	112⅞
10,000 do	51⅞	100 Hud. Riv. R	132⅜
18,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	300 do	132⅜
4,000 Erie 2d M., '79	132	200 do	133
1,000 A. & T. R. 1st M.	115	20 Erie R. Pref	110⅜
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	89	100 do	110⅜
10,000 Cl. & To. S.F.B.	116	70 N. Y. Cen. R	131
11,000 Chi. & R. I. Bds	115	100 do	130⅜
5,000 P., Ft. W.&C.2d.	116	200 Reading R....b30	137
20 Mechanics' Bk	109⅜	200 Mich. Cen. R	138⅜
10 Bank of Comr'ce	106⅜	200 do	139
75 Del. & H. C. Co	209	300 M. S. & N. I. R	92¼
10 Penn. Coal Co	210	100 do....b10	92⅜
300 Cum. Coal Pref	61⅛	200 do....b15	92⅜
100 do....b10	61⅛	300 do	92⅞
300 do....b15	61⅜	150 Ill. Cen. Full S	129
100 Chi. & N. W	57⅜	50 do	129⅜
100 do	57¼	400 Ill. Cen. Scrip	129⅜
100 do	57⅜	200 do....b4	129⅞
100 do	57⅜	20 do	130
400 Chic. & R. I. R	114	100 P., F. W. & C	115⅜
100 do....b30	114⅜	300 do....b15	116

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107⅜	200 Erie R. Pref	110⅜
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	108⅜	1000 Mariposa Min	42⅜
5,000 do	108⅜	100 do	42⅞
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	109⅛	300 do	43
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81..R.	108	200 Atlantic M. S. Co.	193⅜
30,000 U. S. 6s.1-yr.C.	94⅞	100 do....b10	193⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	56⅛	400 Reading R	136⅞
4,000 Treas. N. 7 3-10		100 do....b30	137⅛
Feb. & Aug.	109⅜	700 do	137
20,000 Ohio & M. Cer.	51⅞	100 Erie Railway	113
10,000 do	52	100 do....b10	113
10,000 do....b10	52	600 Hud. River R	134
100 Canton Co	36⅝	200 M. S. & N. I. R	92⅝
100 do	37	200 Ill. C.R. Scrip	130
100 Quick. Min. Co	81⅜	500 Clev. & Pitts. R	113⅜
200 do	81⅜	500 C. & N. W. Pref	91⅞
1000 do....b30	82¼	100 Chic. & R. I. R	114¼
100 do	81⅞	100 Mil. & Pr.du C	69
500 do	82	120 P., Ft. W. & C	116
100 do....s3	82⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer	51⅜	100 Chi. & N.W.Pref	91⅛
600 Erie Railway....c	112⅞	100 do....b10	91⅜
500 Hudson Riv. R	133⅜	100 Atl. M. S. Co	194
200 Reading R	136⅜	200 do....b3	194
100 M. S. & N. I. R	92⅝	100 Cumb. Coal Co..b3	61⅜
700 do....b3	92⅜	100 do....b10	61⅞
100 do....c	91⅜	100 do....b5	61⅜
200 do	92⅜	200 Quick. M. Co	81⅜
100 Ill. Cen. R....s3	129⅞	200 do....b10	81⅜
100 do	129⅞	100 do....b10	81⅞
200 Chi. & R. Isl	114¼	500 do....b3	81¼
100 do....b3	114⅛	100 do....b10	81⅜
100 do....b5	114⅛	200 Mariposa M. Co.s3	41⅜
100 do....s3	114⅛	1100 do	42
400 do	114⅜	700 do	42
100 Chi. & N. W....s3	57⅜	200 do....b3	42
100 do....b10	57⅜	200 do	41⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C..b10	52¼	300 Chic. & N. W...b3	57⅜
200 Erie Railway..b3	113	200 do....b5	57⅜
200 Reading R.	136⅜	100 P., F. W. & C	116⅜
800 do....s3	136⅜	200 do	116⅛
200 M. S. & N. I	92⅜	100 Atl. M. S. C	191
200 do	92⅝	500 Cum. Coal Co..b10	61⅜
100 do....b3	92⅜	100 do	61⅜
50 do	92⅜	200 do....b3	61⅜
200 Ill. Cen. R	129⅞	800 Quicksilv. Min..b3	82⅜
200 do	130	150 do	82⅜
100 Cleve. & Pitts	113⅜	500 Mar. Min. Co	43
200 do....btw	113⅜	100 do....b10	43
200 do....b3	113⅞	1200 do....b3	43
100 Chi. & R. I. R	114⅜		

Monday, Aug. 15—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 6:

Decrease in Loans	$489,263
Decrease in Specie	79,209
Decrease in Circulation	104,924
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	2,547,251

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 15, 1863.	Aug. 13, 1864.	Aug. 6, 1864.
Capital	$69,401,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	175,305,471	185,074,244	185,563,507
Specie	32,874,913	21,080,309	21,159,518
Circulation	5,613,177	4,417,804	4,522,728
Gross Deposits	205,772,936	221,608,120	231,710,412
Exchanges	49,822,893	65,781,606	78,431,149
Undrawn	155,950,043	155,826,514	153,279,263
In Sub-Treasury	25,376,563	16,971,011	19,046,587

The Associated Bank return shows a considerable addition to the Deposit average. The National Banks are also understood to be increasing in their general Deposits, and Country Bank balances. These are signs of a well supplied Money market, though the rates are kept up to 7 ⅌ cent. at call, and 7@10 ⅌ cent. on good paper. A sufficient reason for this is, that the Government is bidding 7.30 ⅌ cent. on the new Treasury Loan, and is thus absorbing in this and other markets about a million of dollars per day. The Fourth National Bank alone to-day subscribed for $500,000 on their own account, and at the First National thirty-odd small subscriptions were taken from the People, amounting in the aggregate to $148,000. There is also a large amount of Money employed in Treasury One-Year 6 ⅌ cent. Certificates at 95 ⅌ cent. and in the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States; though the last named are taken so freely, of late, for Europe as to make the movement a help to the Money market in place of a drawback. To-day the 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 advanced to 108¼ ⅌ cent., while the 5-20's, in the absence of further news from Europe, were fairly steady. The Custom-house demand for Gold last week was $1,470,000 in place of $1,370,000 as reported in this morning's review. The Gold balances in the Treasury are on the increase, while the Bank average of Gold is steady.

The price of Gold is 1 ⅌ cent. higher than on Saturday, and Bills on London, for the Boston mail, are partially firmer, though not yet in active request. The quotations for Bills payable in Gold, 108¼, and for Currency, 277@278 ⅌ cent. Gold, 256@256½ ⅌ cent.

At the Stock Exchange the week opens with more signs of animation, which, however, is reported in the firmness of the bidding than seen on the official list of business actually accomplished. Both the miscellaneous Shares and the Railways are higher than on Saturday, and in several descriptions of each there is a decidedly strong demand.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with Saturday afternoon. The Railways were steady, at the advance noticed above. Among the Miscellaneous Stocks, Quicksilver Mining was higher, and Atlantic Steamship lower.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1861	107	108⅜	Mich. Central	138⅜	139
U. S. 5-20's	109	109⅜	Mich. Southern	91⅜	92⅜
N. Y. Central	131	131	Illinois Cen	129⅜	130
Erie	112⅛	112⅞	Pittsburgh	113⅛	113⅜
Erie Preferred	110	110⅜	Fort Wayne	115⅜	116⅜
Hudson	132	133⅜	Rock Island	113⅜	114⅜
Canton	36⅛	37¾	Reading	136⅜	136⅜
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	80⅜	82⅜
Toledo	132	132	Cum'land Coal	61	61
Northwest	57⅛	57⅜	Mariposa	42⅛	43
Ohio & M. Certfs	51⅞	52⅜	N. West Pref	90⅞	91⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages, most of which keep firm and in good investment demand:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	91
N. Y. Cen. Real Es'te	115	Al. & T. H. 2d In	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Chi. & N. W. S. F	112
N.Y. Cen., convt, '76	131	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	101
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103
Erie 3ds, '83	130	Lac. & W. bonds	111
Erie 5ths, '88	120	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102⅜
Buff.N.Y.& E. 1sts, 77	114	Tol. & Wab. Ext	102⅜
Hud. R. 1sts '69	118	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	89⅜
Hud. R. 2ds, S. F, '85	130	Mil. & P. du Ch	116
Hud. R. Bonds	100⅜	Gal. & Chi. extended	122
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	114
Mich. C. '69 & '72	133	Clev. & Tol. S. F	115⅜
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	139⅜	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	133	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	97
N. Ind. Goshen L	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 3ds	115
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	88⅜
Pacific R. Extended	60	Miss. & Mo. L. G	67
Ill. Central	134	Atlantic & G. W	100
Al. & T. H. 1sts	114⅜		

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,364,059 39, including for Customs $186,000; total payments, $850,961 45; total balance, $16,457,913 59; Seven-thirties, $127,200.

The total equivalent of weekly receipts at Chicago of Flour and Grain from all sources except teams, from the 1st of January for five years, stands thus:

Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
1st	156,237	385,329	357,439	209,127	60,234
2d	231,852	469,107	435,762	321,933	191,427
3d	333,095	414,281	338,337	896,919	394,753
4th	321,288	344,615	409,213	273,765	478,043
5th	241,886	353,309	386,283	509,382	311,462
6th	288,130	372,500	423,001	716,392	369,383
7th	253,601	308,791	458,063	654,514	450,559
8th	188,588	313,461	358,063	481,912	655,450
9th	131,993	338,051	397,414	339,932	448,392
10th	230,128	274,076	275,360	491,075	429,207
11th	481,498	478,811	281,371	744,269	496,101
12th	299,575	484,041	159,958	417,624	381,760
13th	281,266	533,191	279,669	462,199	619,398
14th	422,743	296,470	318,579	590,543	489,220
15th	428,919	238,156	454,791	820,766	551,657
16th	529,977	462,712	259,983	1,151,535	795,025
17th	514,584	613,139	353,231	1,108,667	609,884
18th	836,293	902,820	757,357	1,027,308	640,159
19th	677,333	984,538	1,927,594	1,313,574	673,575
20th	817,163	1,088,219	963,605	1,875,510	768,419
21st	827,348	1,085,405	1,000,539	1,962,415	1,245,269
22d	675,103	1,326,146	1,628,610	1,916,712	1,701,084
23d	524,076	1,228,458	2,041,148	1,172,482	1,412,442
24th	675,512	1,097,967	2,577,262	2,246,697	1,893,885
25th	827,271	1,081,858	2,153,620	2,124,603	1,457,738
26th	960,345	1,124,945	2,058,408	1,612,886	1,337,808
27th	685,887	1,088,783	1,933,327	1,414,706	1,168,222
28th	996,982	1,639,607	1,914,333	1,093,915	1,241,139
29th	646,476	1,590,092	1,736,577	872,435	958,851
30th	669,123	1,610,060	1,337,776	670,892	739,669
31st	913,898	1,278,269	1,653,601	752,761	828,538

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
GOVERNMENT AGENT, NO. 4 WALL-ST.,
HAS FOR SALE:

7 3-10 Treasury Notes, new issue, at par less ¼ per cent. commission.

10-40s Registered and Coupon Bonds at Government rates.

5 20s Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. 6s of '81 Registered and Coupon Bonds at market rates.

U. S. Certificates and other securities at market rates.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.
James Curphey, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

Joseph U. Orvis, President. John T. Hill, Cashier.
☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 363 Broadway,

Will receive subscriptions for the new patriotic loan 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes, which will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The full commission of $2 50 per $1,000 allowed.

The 10-40 loan subscribed for at once, before 1st September, is very profitable—if the amount wanted is sent to the Ninth National Bank, 10-40s can be had so as to bring over 18 per cent. per annum interest; after 1st of September, if the price of gold remains as it is, the interest will be equal to 12¼ per cent. Therefore send your subscriptions at once for 10-40s to the Ninth National Bank.

N. B.—The accounts of banks, corporations and individuals solicited.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 28,199 bbls. Flour, 1,430 bbls. and 180 bags of Corn Meal; 860,536 bushels Wheat, 206,431 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Rye, 154,655 bushels Oats, 1,860 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,402 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet, at $13 50 for Pots, and $16 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is in request at steady prices, Java, 56c.@58c.; Rio, 46c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 47c.@48½c.; Jamaica, 43c.@44c.; and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ⅌ ℔.;

COTTON—Is in demand, and rather firmer; Middlings, $1 74@$1 75 ⅌ ℔.; sales and resales, since our last, 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, at, in the main, uniform prices. The principal inquiry has been for shipping brands, especially of State. Sales, since our last amount to 16,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 45; poor to choice Extra State at $9 70@$10 40, chiefly at $9 90@$10 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 15@$10 65 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western ⅌ bbl.	$9 10	@$9 45
Extra State	9 70	@10 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60	@12 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 15	@10 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	10 70	@13 00
Extra Genessee	10 50	@12 50
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 85	@16 00

Southern Flour rules quiet and heavy; sales since our last 940 bbls., at $10 45@$11 35 for poor to good, and $11 40@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy to-day; sales 650 bbls. extra at $9 80@$12 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 50—the latter a fancy price—⅌ bbl. Corn Meal has been in fair demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 25 for Caloric, and $8 40@$8 45 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 650 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request and generally quite heavy. Sales have been made since our last of 114,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 46@$2 55, the latter for very handsome; Red Western at $2 30@$2 45; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 35@$2 38; Milwaukee Club at $2 17@$2 35; Chicago Spring at $2 10@$2 33, ⅌ bushel. Corn is in good request but at lower prices; sales since our last, 121,000 bushels, at $1 50@$1 51 for mixed Western; $1 52@$1 53½ for high mixed do; $1 56 for Yellow do.; and $1 47@$1 49 for unsound ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet and depressed. Oats are in limited demand at previous prices. We quote Canada at 95c.@97c.; Western at 97c.@99c., chiefly at 97c.@98c., and State at 95c.@97c., cash, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in moderate request, at $1 25@$1 50 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in more demand at 20c.@32c. for poor to prime, and 32c.@35c. for very choice, per ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits of Turpentine, at $3 50@$3 60 ⅌ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ⅌ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ⅌ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Are in limited request, generally at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Linseed at $1 70@$1 75; No. 1 Lard at $1 70@$1 80; Crude Petroleum at 52c.@53c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@90c. free, and 84½c.@85c. in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand at advancing prices. Sales since our last, 6,400 bbls., at $40 75@$41 for New Mess, and $42@$42 50 for August and September delivery; $36@$37 50 for Old Mess; $38 50@$40 for Prime Mess; $37 for Thin Mess, and $35@$36 50 for Prime. ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 16½c.@18c. for Hams; 21c.@25c. for bagged do.; and 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔.; sales of 280 pkgs. Bacon is dull and unsettled. Lard has been in less demand at former rates; sales since our last, 1,800 tcs. and bbls. at 21½c.@22½c., and for September delivery 23½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues in moderate request, at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$21 for Plain Mess $13@$16 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 44c.@50c. for poor to prime, and 50c.@52½c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@46c. for Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in request at 18c.@25c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in pretty fair demand at previous prices; sales since our last 650 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, at 20c.@24½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are quiet at 22c.@28½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 64,000 ℔s. inferior to choice at 18½c.@19½c.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 1,800 bbls., in lots, at $1 75@$1 77 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included only 1,000 bbls. flour at 2s., 14,000 bush. wheat at 7½d. For London, 1,060 bbls. flour at 2s. 7½d., 2,800 bush. wheat at 8d.; also, by steamer, 1,000 boxes cheese at 50s., and 100 hhds. tobacco at 37s. 6d. For Glasgow, 650 bbls. flour at 2s. 3d. For Bristol, 100 hhds. tallow at 25s. For Havre, 1,000 bbls. petroleum at 6s. For Antwerp, 120 bags coffee at 27s. 6d., 25 casks ashes at 25s., 100 tierces honey at 3 cents.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 15.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¼; Reading Railroad, 68¾; Morris Canal, 99; Long Island Railroad, 47; Pennsylvania Railroad, 73¾; Gold, 255; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
New-Kork	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston
Kedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Africa* via Boston, will close on Tuesday, at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for France and the Continent of Europe by the *Washington*, via Havre, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe by the steamship ——, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Saxonia*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London* will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Ariel* will close on Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a very respectable American widow lady; is a person of responsibility, and a thoroughly practical and economical housekeeper, not above doing the work of a small family, where she would have unexceptionable references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY DESIRable colored woman, as first-class cook for meats, pastry, cream, jellies, &c., for hotels, boarding-houses, or private families. Call at RAYMOND'S, 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; wages $7; City or country. Call at No. 82 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GIRL WITH excellent City reference, a situation as nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble Scotch Protestant girl, as first-class cook; willing to assist with part of the washing; good reference. Call at No. 113 East 28th-st., second floor, front.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO FIRST-class Scotch Protestant cooks, in private families, hotels, or first-class boarding-houses, in City or country; thoroughly understand their business in all the branches, pastry, dessert, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; have good references. Also, a Scotch Protestant nurse and seamstress, who understands the care of an infant or grown children; can be seen for three days at No. 113 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT IS DEsirous of procuring a situation as housekeeper; would take the general supervision of a household, and also the care and instruction of children, for which education renders her competent. No objection to the country. Address W. W. D., Post-office, Box No. 251 Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman first-class cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; also soups, fish, meats, pastry and game, creams and desserts of all kinds. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can give the highest City reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a very respectable American widow lady; is a person of responsibility, and a thoroughly practical and economical housekeeper; not above doing the work of a small family where she would have control; unexceptionable references. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATION AS EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress by a very efficient and trustworthy girl; is fully experienced in the care of an infant from birth, and can cut and fit children's clothes; has superior references, and a most valuable servant. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL FIRST-class servants, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, general houseworkers, nurses, &c., suitable for private families and first-class private boarding-houses, in City or country. Apply at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl; is a good plain cook and a good baker; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 Amity-st., in rear.

WANTED—FOUR LADIES ACQUAINTED with the type-setting business, for a weekly newspaper. Good wages and steady work. Also, two or three intelligent girls, to learn said business. Apply, personally or by letter, to No. 19 Spruce-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECommended, willing and obliging woman, in City or country, as down stairs servant; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do general housework. Call at No. 373 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as first-rate seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses. Can be seen at No. 93 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th-st., for two days.

A WHEELER & WILSON OPERATOR wants a place in a private family, or to go out by the day or week; has had twenty years' practice at family sewing, vests, &c. Address ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, No. 282 Mulberry-st., top room.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING COMPEtent servants for the City or country, excellent cooks, experienced chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, cooks to wash and iron, girls for housework, and young girls, call at RAYMOND'S, No 61 Bleecker-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations. Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

ALL PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, (IN CITY or country) either male or female, in want of substitutes, for the army or navy, may have a chance of obtaining them, through the medium of Mr. ALFRED WHITFIELD'S Office, No. 327 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

MALES.

A BOOK-KEEPER OF OVER TEN YEARS' experience in one of the oldest and best mercantile houses in Toronto, C. W., with whom he is now engaged and can refer, as well as other first-class references in this City, and desirous of locating here, solicits a situation in some thriving house. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 487 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a respectable married man, without family; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; is a first-rate hand over horses; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress and laundress; is an excellent hand over milk and butter; the best of reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation in the country, as coachman, &c.; can also take charge of the garden, cow, &c., if required; or would act as porter, &c., as he can read and write; never used tobacco nor strong drink; 10 years' good references can be given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A steady, reliable young man of long experience in New-York; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of reference from the gentleman he is about to leave. Apply or address S. C., private Stables Nos. 43 and 45 Great Jones-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is an excellent driver and turns out neatly. Can give the best of City reference. Address H. O., No. 47 Great Jones-st., private stables, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; if not wanted as gardener can do any other work; City recommendations. Only a good American need apply. Address J. M. Q., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a Protestant married man who thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended; country preferred. Address W. B., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; understands the proper care of horses, and would keep things in good style, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; has reference to capacity and capability. Call at or address Mr. TRAINOR, saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Can be seen, for three days, at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or address a note to T. F., in care of Mr. Campbell.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble man and wife, to go in the country; man understands farming in all its branches; is capable of taking charge of a small place. Call, for three days, at No. 107 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young single man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and attentive; the best of City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A young Englishman, who perfectly understands the business, and has the best of reference. Address S. J., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man experienced in all its branches; is sober and industrious; the best of City references given. Address T. S., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMAN coachmen and gardeners. Can milk, &c. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor Place, near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ABILITY and experience, a situation in a wholesale house, as clerk or collector; the best City reference can be given. Address H., Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman, and assist in garden; good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 126 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman. Has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 303 3d-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMART, ACTIVE, INTELLIgent boy, 17 years of age, in the mercantile department of a manufacturing business. He must be a fair penman, correct at figures, and of good address, and be able to give unexceptionable reference. One about leaving school preferred. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER IN A PRIVATE HOUSE; a first-class waiter; must be able to wait and attend upon an infirm gentleman; must have the best references; a middle aged man preferred. Apply on Monday and Tuesday mornings between 11 and 12 o'clock, at the office of F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

WANTED—ON A FARM ABOUT 50 MILES from the City, a single young man, who has some experience and is willing to make himself useful. Fair wages and kind treatment. Apply to T. P. CUMMINGS, No. 88 Liberty-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, A young man of experience, and of thorough business qualifications. Addr ss, with references Box No. 1,407 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY, AGED 16 TO 17, OF REspectable parents, in the dry goods commission business. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box 5,454 Post-office.

WANTED—A SOBER AND INDUSTRIOUS young man in the office of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 25 Park-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS YANKEE NOTION salesman. Address, with full references, Box No. 1,228 Post-office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—SHOULD THIS come under the notice of ROBERT LAUGHTON, of North Shields, who left Liverpool in June or July, 1862, or any who may be acquainted with him, are respectfully requested to communicate with his brother James. Address JAMES LAUGHTON, care of Robert M. Bowman & Edge, No. 19 South William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNNE.

WALLACK'S—COLLEEN BAWN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The official dispatches of Admiral FARRAGUT, which we lay before our readers this morning, add nothing to what is already known respecting the capture of Mobile; but they tell the whole story with that admirable brevity and clearness which are so characteristic of the gallant Admiral.

We learn from SHERMAN that an attack, which was only partially successful, was made upon the rebel lines on the 6th instant. Our lines have been steadily pushed forward until they approach within a mile and a half of the Macon Railroad. The position of Gen. SHERMAN is almost as strongly fortified as that of the rebels, and he is secure against any attack that can be made upon him.

Gen. SHERIDAN is still pursuing EARLY; but if it be true, as reported, that the latter has received a reinforcement of twenty thousand men, it is likely that he will stop to give battle before retreating much further.

From other portions of the seat of war, the intelligence is still comparatively meagre.

Savannah papers chronicle the arrival of Gen. STONEMAN and five hundred of his men as prisoners of war at Macon, and exult over it as success enough for one campaign.

We give on our First page to-day a large number of highly interesting extracts from late rebel papers, embracing a survey of the military situation from a Southern point of view, an account of the mines of GRANT and BEAUREGARD at Petersburgh, a review of the recent peace negotiations, and a variety of miscellaneous topics.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *North American* at Father Point yesterday, we have five days' later news from Europe. Our political intelligence is entirely unimportant.

GENERAL NEWS.

The recruits who were obtained abroad by parties in this City were not only physically a fine set of men, but they appeared to be deeply interested in our struggle with aristocracy and Slavery. They were infinitely superior as a class to the majority of those who are hawked about by substitute brokers, and will remain faithful to their engagements and true to the flag under which they have enlisted. Most of them have had military experience.

We are requested to state that the "Mr. DAVENPORT, a play-actor," who was arrested in Baltimore last week for having committed a personal assault, was not Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, of this City. We are informed, furthermore, that his name was not Davenport at all, but JOHN T. RAYMOND, and his assault was committed upon Col. EGAN, of New-York.

Rhode Island coal is now successfully used, in part with Pennsylvania anthracite, in the melting of copper metal and iron pig metal, and wholly in the generating of steam, at the Sochanosset Facing Co.'s works in Cranston. In the melting of iron it makes high iron soft—in other words, converts No. 3 iron back to No. 1 iron.

A singular phenomenon occurred recently on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, near Wooster, Ohio. All at once the embankment and track disappeared in the most mysterious manner. Upon examination it was found that about a hundred feet of the road had sunk, and was continuing to sink, while, into the cavity formed, black mud and heavy streams of water gushed from below. With the water there was thrown up a number of eyeless fish, still living. The "sink" is one of great depth, and considerable difficulty will be experienced in filling it.

A negro, calling himself WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, was brought before the United States Commissioner yesterday, charged with enticing a colored soldier to desert. It appeared that the prisoner induced the soldier to come to this City from Philadelphia and enlist in the navy—one-half the bounty to go to PHILLIPS. He was committed for examination.

The St. Paul *Press* says the hot Summer pushed the corn ahead in that vicinity in a remarkable manner, and in another week it will be beyond the reach of frost. It will be such a crop as has, perhaps, never before gladdend the farmers of that State, and will soon be ready to be harvested.

The St. Louis *Union* says there are two officers in that city recruiting for JUAREZ, the Mexican Republican General.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. The Comptroller sent in a communication requesting the authority of the Common Council to open BALDWIN & JAYCOX'S judgment against the City, which, with interest, now amounts to $80,266 01. A resolution conceding the authority asked for was presented by Mr. BRICE, and was adopted. An ordinance was reported and laid over to increase cartmen's rates. The advances proposed average about fifty per cent. The balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday was $582,542 51. The resolution of the Board of Aldermen to give a special committee of three power to send for persons and papers, to ascertain why the heads of departments fail to comply with the resolution of that board requiring transmission of copies of the monthly pay-rolls to them, was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices. The board adjourned to Sept. 5, at 2 P. M.

The demand for United States Securities yesterday was quite active. The sales of the new 7.30 per cents were $650,000. The Gold-bearing 6 per cents of 1881 advanced to 108½@108¾. The Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks were lighter at the Stock Exchange. Money in easy supply. Gold 256¼ per cent. Bills on London partially firmer than on Saturday.

Receipts of Produce were quite liberal, especially of Breadstuffs, which were heavy and drooping, yesterday, the demand having been quite moderate. Provisions were in fair demand; Pork was advancing. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Whisky, Tallow, Cotton and Groceries, at buoyant prices. The freight market was inactive.

The receipts of fresh cattle at Forty-fourth-street yesterday footed up above 3,150. Sales of more than 1,150 were previously effected at Bergen. The market was a good one for sellers, and showed an advance of about ½c.@¾c. on the best beeves. There was an improvement in the quality of the finest cattle over last week—this, together with the rise in the market, has brought really fine bullocks as high as 19c. net, while the large estimates obtained will doubtless show that butchers have paid higher figures. Prices, however, have ruled at about 14½c.@17½c. for medium to good steers. On light stock a greater advance is reported. Good sheep rate at 7½c.@8½c.; lambs worth 9c.@16½c. generally. Hogs on Friday as high as 12c.

The Presidential Canvas.

Mr. THURLOW WEED, in a letter to the Albany *Evening Journal*, thus defines his position in regard to the Presidential canvas:

"When this rebellion broke out I foresaw that it could not be overthrown by *any* Party. It was formidable enough to demand the united efforts of *all* Union Parties. Hence, from the beginning, I have preferred Country to Party. I apprised Mr. LINCOLN, in November last, that 'the man *who could go one step further and faster in ending rebellion and preserving the Government and Union, than any other, would be my candidate for President.*' Such it still my purpose. If Mr. LINCOLN'S opponent be, in the unpatriotic sense of the term, a 'Peace man,' or of 'Copperhead' proclivities, I shall zealously and heartily support Mr. LINCOLN. But *if I can see a reasonable probability of electing a President who would prosecute the War for objects declared to the world in the resolution offered by Mr. Crittenden and adopted by Congress, I should give my voice and vote for such a candidate.*"

We believe this to be substantially the position of the great body of the Union men throughout the country. A captious construction of the closing paragraph of the above extract, might ascribe to it an implication that Mr. LINCOLN does *not* prosecute the war for objects declared to the world in the resolution referred to: but we do not so understand it. Mr. LINCOLN has put upon record too often and too steadily, his purpose to prosecute the war for the maintenance of the Union, to leave any just doubt upon that point in any man's mind. Repeatedly, over and over again, in all his messages and in all his letters, in his inaugural, his letter to HORACE GREELEY, to FERNANDO WOOD, to the Springfield Committee, he has asserted in the most solemn and explicit manner, that the sole object of the war has been and is to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, to restore the integrity of the Union, and to crush the rebellion which threatens both. When *that* object is accomplished the war will cease.

Mr. WEED evidently means to say that he intends to support the Presidential candidate who will go "further and faster" in the accomplishment of this object, "than any other"—provided there is a reasonable probability of electing him. If the Chicago Convention shall put in nomination such a man, Mr. WEED intends to vote for him in preference to Mr. LINCOLN; if not, then he will "zealously and heartily support Mr. LINCOLN."

We see nothing in this declaration not thoroughly in keeping with the highest fidelity to the cause of the country. The first duty of every citizen is to the Union and the Constitution. All claims of party, all personal preferences, all prejudices and resentments, whether personal or political, should yield to this. No matter what a man may have been hitherto,—Republican or Democrat, American or Abolitionist, he should now be, above and beyond all, a defender of the Constitution,—a friend and supporter of the just authority of the Government of his country. And it is not only his right but his duty to vote for the Presidential candidate who, all things considered, will go the furthest and the fastest in crushing the rebellion which threatens its destruction.

But in forming a judgment upon this important point, neither Mr. WEED nor any other judicious man would confine himself to the personal character and sentiments of the candidate. His antecedents and surroundings,—the tone and temper of the party which makes him its representative,—will have a powerful, and according to all precedent, a controlling influence in determining the line of conduct which, if elected, he would pursue. No man whom the Union men of the country might elect could possibly favor the rebellion or oppose the war waged to crush it. Whatever his personal sentiments might be, he could not but know that he was chosen for the express purpose of putting down armed rebellion by armed force; and unless he was utterly dead to every dictate of personal honor as well as of public duty, he could not act otherwise than in substantial conformity with the requirements of his position.

So on the other hand, it is not easy to see how the Chicago Convention can possibly nominate a man who will "go further or faster" than Mr. LINCOLN in putting down the rebellion and restoring thus the authority of the Constitution. That Convention will consist of representatives of the Democratic party; and its nominee will represent the sentiments, share the temper and follow the policy of that party. In some of these respects, it is true; that party is not entirely harmonious; but its action has nevertheless been substantially so. From the time the war began, with spasmodic exceptions, the Democratic party has been against it. The speeches and votes of the Democratic members in Congress have been against it. When men have been called for, the Democratic vote has been solid against raising them. When money has been wanted, the Democrats have voted against granting it. When taxes hav been levied, the Democratic vote has been against imposing them. When any practical measure for strengthening our armies and weakening the rebellion has been brought forward, the Democrats have voted against it. When it has been proposed to bring to punishment rebels who, without the responsibility of regular service, have murdered our soldiers and assassinated men for upholding the Union cause, the Democrats have resisted the endeavor. On the other hand, when anything has been presented which could relieve the rebels from the burden of the war they have themselves invoked,—when special favors and marked forbearance have been challenged for them, the Democratic vote has been given, almost as a unit, in their behalf. A careful collation of the votes in Congress for the last two years will show that in the main, and with very rare exceptions, the whole Democratic delegation in Congress has voted regularly *against* every measure intended to give greater vigor to the war, and to expedite the work of putting down the rebellion. And the speeches of nearly every Democratic member of Congress have been of the same sort—in denunciation of the war, in heated villification of those upon whom devolves the responsibility of carrying it on, and in palliation of the gigantic crime, of those by whom it was brought upon the country.

That *such* a party, characterized by such antecedents, and animated by such a spirit,—burning now more than ever with intense hatred of the war, and clamoring more than ever for its cessation or suspension,—is at all likely to nominate a man who will "go one step further or faster than Mr. LINCOLN" in putting down the rebellion, it is not easy to suppose. If they should put forward a man whose personal sentiments would favor such a supposition, the instinct of every man would lead him to suspect that it was a mere cheat—that it was intended to deceive the people, and that such a man, so elected, would prove to be the mere tool of those who, for their own purposes, had put him in office. They might offset this suspicion, it is true, by adopting a platform so explicit, and so unmistakably patriotic, as to commit the party and the candidate to its terms; but they are much more likely to adopt a platform which shall contradict every patriotic inference which the personal character of the candidate might seem to warrant. A War candidate, on a Peace platform, or a Peace candidate on a War platform, is likely to be the entertainment to which the Chicago Convention will invite Mr. WEED, and all patriots of a similarly inquiring turn of mind.

When that Convention shall have made its selection of a candidate, and submitted its action to the public judgment, the whole country will be invited to decide whether he or Mr. LINCOLN will probably "go furthest or fastest" in quelling the rebellion, and restoring the Union and the Constitution.

Gen. Sherman on the Recruitment of Southern Negroes.

Those who still entertain doubts as to the policy or impolicy of recruiting for the army among the negroes resident in the Southern States, may consult with some advantage a letter from Gen. SHERMAN, which we publish in another column this morning.

The view which has been put forward in this journal, that negroes are not to be had in such abundance within the conquered districts of the South as to justify the great commonwealths of the North in depending on them as substitutes for the quotas that have to be made up, is amplified to a remarkably instructive degree by Gen. SHERMAN. Addressing himself to Mr. JOHN SPOONER, the recruiting agent of Massachusetts, he is courteous enough to extend to that gentleman the right of collecting black and white recruits in the Department of the Southwest, but he tells him that he has not, in all his Summer travels through Georgia, at the head of the Army of the West, seen a single able-bodied man, black or white, out of the ranks of the contending armies. This we presume, would by itself have been sufficient to convey to Mr. SPOONER that he had better return to Massachusetts and see what number of able-bodied black and white men could be had in that State. But in case the intimation conveyed in this form should not have been sufficiently explicit, Gen. SHERMAN proceeded to give Mr. SPOONER a brief digest of his views generally on the business that gentleman has on hand.

He told him, for instance, that "civilian agents about an army are a nuisance;" that the duty of citizens to fight for their country is not one "*to be peddled off*;" that it is unjust toward the veterans of the National army to seek to reduce them to the level of raw negro recruits; that "the negro is in a transition state, and not the equal of the white man;" that he is liberated from his bondage solely by an act of war, and that the armies in the field are entitled to all the *extra* assistance the emancipated slave can render, independently of the proper quotas of other States; that the bartering and peddling of recruits impedes the progress of the National army; and, finally, that the law of substitutes delays the "*universal draft* which will become necessary to overcome the widespread resistance offered to us;" that such a draft Gen. SHERMAN believes will be found wise and beneficial, since, "under the providence of God, it will separate the sheep from the goats, and demonstrate what citizens will fight for their country and what will only talk."

These, it must be admitted, are weighty words—words which concern a much greater community than the State of Massachusetts. They are the deliberate conclusions of the General who now commands the largest Union army in the field; who has penetrated the furthest into the rebel territory; who has seen more than any other what negro aid in this war can be wisely rated at; who has struck closer home to the heart of the Confederacy than any of his compeers; and who sees in its full length and breadth the work that has yet to be done, the agents necessary for its accomplishment, and the utter delusion of trusting for final success to the aid of mercenaries, either black or white.

It is not necessary, in taking this estimate of the significance of Gen. SHERMAN'S words, that we should accept any abstract notion that he may cherish as to the native properties of the African race; their courage, endurance, fidelity and standing in the social scale. It is enough that we should listen, and listen attentively, when the Union Commander who wields the greatest power at this moment in the battle-field, and whose position gives the best augury for success, tells us that dependence upon foreign or Southern recruiting agencies is a delusion; and that to overcome the rebellion demands a draft such as he describes. It may be—it doubtless *is* the case—that Gen. SHERMAN uses an argument which he himself would admit to be, in some sense, extreme, simply because he wishes to have the national army at once recruited so as to make failure hereafter an impossibility. But admitting all this, it would be unwise to treat as the mere speculations of a military theorist, words which must have been uttered under the deepest sense of official responsibility.

Good Advice for Those Who Need It.

We publish elsewhere a letter from GERRIT SMITH on the Presidential election, elicited by the malignant manifesto of Messrs. WADE and DAVIS. It is an independent, manly and sensible document, and deserves the special attention of that not inconsiderable class of patriots who think that because Mr. LINCOLN does not come up to *their* Presidential standard in every particular, they must, therefore, resist his reëlection even at the risk of electing a Copperhead and securing a recognition, more or less direct, of the rebel Confederacy. Mr. SMITH deals with the sophistries which delude these men after a very summary and conclusive fashion. He finds a great deal of fault with Mr. LINCOLN himself. He censures a great many things he has done, and complains of a great many things he has not done. He acknowledges the right of every one to form his own estimate of the President's conduct and to express that estimate, provided it be so done as not to injure the country.

But he insists on the duty of every man so to vote in the coming election, as to elect the man most thoroughly and distinctly and reliably committed against anything like a sham or deceptive peace. "It may turn out," says Mr. SMITH,

"that Mr. LINCOLN is the man for whom it will be *vital to the national existence to cast the largest possible vote.* Personally he may not be more worthy of it than Mr. FREMONT or Mr. CHASE or some other man who may be nominated. But if, as the election draws near, it shall be seen that he will probably get a larger vote than any other candidate of the uncompromising opponents of the rebellion, *then it will be the absolute duty of every one of them to vote for him.* The election of a man who would consent to anything short of the unconditional surrender of those who, without even the slightest cause of complaint, have made war upon us, would not only be the ruin of our nation, but it would be also the base betrayal of that sacred cause of nationality, which they of one nation owe it to those of every other nation, the earth over, to cherish and maintain. But no such consequence, nor any other fatal consequence, would there be, *should a loyal man of whatever faults be elected*—a man who, because he is loyal, would in no event fail to insist on the absolute submission of those who had causelessly rebelled against their country. Hence, though it may be at the expense of passing by our favorite candidate, we should nevertheless all feel ourselves urged by the strongest possible motives *to cast our votes just where they will be like to contribute most to defeat the compromising or sham peace candidate.*"

This is a practical and sensible view of the question. It is the view which, when the issue is fairly made and all the candidates are in the field, every voter who votes from love of country will feel called upon to take. It is all very well, for impatient people to indulge in complaints, and censures, and croakings—to denounce Mr. LINCOLN for not having done more or better than he has done, and to utter wise and safe predictions of what *might* have been done if their advice had been followed at the outset. But the less such grumbling is indulged in the better—because those who indulge in it will have the less to regret and repent of by and bye. They will be *compelled* before long to look at this whole matter practically—to consider not what *might* have been done but what *can* be done for the public good, and to vote, not necessarily for the man whom they would prefer *above all others*, but for the man whom they prefer on the whole among those from whom the choice must be made. When they reach this point, unless they are more zealous than wise, they will consult common sense rather than passion; and, meantime, it will do them good to read and ponder the opinions and suggestions of GERRIT SMITH.

Aliens in the Rebel States.

The case of OGDEN, the manager of the Richmond Theatre, who has been held for six months as a conscript in the rebel army, and who claims exemption from military service on the ground of being an alien, was again before the Richmond District Court on Thursday last. Taking the evidence thus far offered for his guide, the presiding Judge determined to hold OGDEN to military service, but he has not yet finally closed the case, as OGDEN'S counsel claims to be heard on the stipulations of the treaty of 1794 between Great Britain and the United States. These stipulations are regarded by the conscript's counsel as being applicable to the case of British subjects pursuing their avocations within any portion of the United States, and as guaranteeing them against molestation. On this point an argument will be gone into at length at the next sitting of the court.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to hear how the Richmond Judge presents the case on the hearing it has already undergone. He says:

"The place where the petitioner is abiding is to be taken as the place of his residence, and affords *prima facie* evidence that it is his domicile. The contrary is left to petitioner to show, and the fact to rebut. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided this point. Nothing has been produced in the evidence, submitted by the petitioner himself, that he ever intended to return to his alleged place of birth. There is no doubt but that the domicile of his father was in the United States, and is still, if he be not dead or removed. In 1858 we hear of him making preparations to return to England to resume his original domicile, or to return from a temporary sojourn in the United States, as the case may be. If he has not done so, his domicile is still in Iowa.

The petitioner is by profession an actor. After marriage in Mobile he went to Iowa to see his father, who was then making preparations to return to England. After a professional tour, during which his wife died, he appears in Mobile in 1861, and voted at an election for Sheriff, &c., &c. From this fact he was domiciled in Mobile, and was therefore liable to conscription there, or in Alabama. The evidence showed that he was residing in the Confederacy or one of the Confederate States at that time without any intention of returning to England as his native place. If this is wrong, and he has not a domicile in Alabama, or in any one of the Confederate States, then he has a domicile somewhere. The petitioner in this case has not changed his domicile, nor is it shown that he has put himself in motion or process of doing so. If not domiciled in any of the Confederate States, then his domicile is in Missouri or Iowa. What is the effect of this? Every person belongs to that country where he has his domicile. Then petitioner is an alien enemy, according to the act which constitutes all persons alien enemies in time of war, who, being members of one political community, reside in another with which their own is at war and their property comes under the sequestration act.

An alien enemy cannot prosecute civil suits in any of the courts of the country with which his section is at war, no matter how friendly, personally, he may be toward it. The habeas corpus, a civil proceeding for the redress of wrong, he cannot claim.

From the tone of this argument it will be seen that the Judge is equally satisfied whether he impales the conscript on that point of the evidence which makes his domicile Iowa, and therefore *an alien enemy*, or on that which makes him a citizen of the Confederate States. Taking the first view, OGDEN is held to be disentitled to sue out a habeas corpus. In the latter case, he is lawfully held to military service. It will be interesting to see how the rebel Judge comes out on the argument, which is to be founded in favor of OGDEN on the Treaty of 1794.

☞ The rebel newspapers appreciate correctly the political meaning and value of the recent manifesto of WADE and DAVIS. The Richmond *Examiner* speaks of it as a "blow at LINCOLN under the fifth rib." This is a very accurate description of the motive which prompted it; the result sought, however, may not be achieved.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ADVANCE.

Gen. SHERIDAN has pushed his advance from Winchester to Strasburgh, EARLY retiring from that point westward. It is believed to be Gen. SHERIDAN'S intention to head off EARLY and envelop him between two forces; but as it is now positively ascertained that LEE has sent at least twenty thousand men to reinforce the column in the valley, there will probably be a stout contest for the possession of that region.

NO NEW NATIONAL BANKS FORMING.

No National Banks are now forming. Parties are awaiting the results of military movements. Banks heretofore established are calling for all the currency to which they are entitled, needing it for the Fall business in moving crops to the seaboard.

THE SIX PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The whole amount of three-year six per cent compound interest notes heretore issued amount to forty-four million three hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY ON HAND.

The Treasurer has now on hand of new Fractional Currency $2,198,200 56.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new 7-30 Loan for to-day are $1,028,500.]

NOTHING FROM THE FRONT.

The news from the front is unimportant. Beyond picket-firing, nothing proper for publication has taken place within the past twenty-four hours.

A FIGHT WITH GUERRILLAS.

Capt. FLEMING, with sixty men of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, who was out on a scout, was attacked near Fairfax Station last Thursday, by a body of MOSBY'S guerrillas, and Capt. FLEMING and eight of his men were killed, and most of the others were taken prisoners. Capt. FLEMING'S body was found near the road and taken to Falls Church and buried.

GEN. PALMER ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Maj.-Gen. PALMER having been relieved at his own request of the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, has gone to his home in Illinois on leave of absence. Gen. R. W. JOHNSTON succeeds Gen. PALMER temporarily in command of the corps.

A CHANGE IN COMMAND.

Gen. LEDLIE, commanding the First Division, Ninth Corps, has left his command. Gen. JULIUS WHITE succeeds him.

DEPARTMENT OF OHIO EXTENDED.

That part of Kentucky lying west of the Cumberland River has been added to the Department of Ohio, and placed under the command of Gen. BURBRIDGE, who will, under direction of Gen. SCHOFIELD, exercise the functions of Department Commander.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

Capt. P. P. PITKIN, Depot Quartermaster at City Point for GRANT'S army, has been promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel, for arduous, faithful and exemplary services.

THE CASH BALANCE.

The cash balance in the Treasury to-day is eleven million sixty-three thousand one hundred and two dollars thirty-four cents.

PERSONAL.

Gov. BROUGH, of Ohio, and Representative KELLY, of Pennsylvania, are in town. The Governor was in consultation with the President and Secretary of War during the forenoon.

IMPROVEMENTS IN ACCOUTREMENTS.

Col. W. D. MANN, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, has, from experience in the field, suggested improvements in cavalry and infantry accoutrements, which have been indorsed by many general officers, including Gen. GRANT. His suggestions have been accepted by the Ordnance Department, and large orders have been given. This change will largely prevent hernia, heretofore prevalent in the army, growing out of the excessive weights suspended from the soldier's waist-belt.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, as reported to the Treasury Department, for the last three days, amount to $3,019,000, including $1,228,500 to-day.

AFFAIRS WITH GUERRILLAS.

Capt. FLEMING, with sixty men of the Sixteenth New-York Cavalry, who was sent on a scout, was attacked near Fairfax Station, Thursday, by a body of MOSBY'S guerrillas, and Capt. FLEMING and eight of his men were killed, and most of the others taken prisoners. Capt. FLEMING'S body was found near the road, and taken to Falls Church and buried.

REBEL SCOUTS SEEN AT ANNANDALE.

Sunday morning several rebel scouts were seen near Fort Schneider, at Annandale. They fired upon our pickets in several directions. Sergt. LENNAN, of the Sixteenth New-York cavalry, who was on picket on the Braddock road, was killed. Our scouts are on the alert on the hills and valleys, and through the dense woods, but are unable to catch these picket-shooting assassins and marauding highwaymen.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The Creek Chiefs, in a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Fort Gibson, July 16, make an eloquent appeal for help. They say the whole Cherokee country is a waste, and they can see nothing but starvation before them during the coming winter months intervening between the arrival of trains, and even now they have but a scanty subsistence. At least 20,000 Indians are to be fed. These chiefs represent a large portion of those who were driven by the rebels to Kansas, but who did not return to their own country in time to raise ample crops. The Indian Bureau, with its accustomed promptness and humanity, will exert itself to afford the required relief.

DECISION IN REGARD TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

According to the ruling of the Internal Revenue Bureau, real estate agents who have taken out license as commercial brokers under the old law are not subject to reassessment under the new law.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Exchange of Mrs. Dr. Walker—Arrival of Gen. Stoneman at Macon—The Election in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 14.

Richmond papers of Aug. 11 and 12 contain the following items of interest:

Mrs. Dr. MARY E. WALKER, captured in Georgia, upward of five months ago, has been released from Castle Thurder, and goes down on the flag of truce.

[She was exchanged as a surgeon, and has arrived at Old Point.—COR.]

The *Enquirer* says:

The Savannah *Republican*, in relation to movements in upper Georgia, is joyful: "We hold our position at Atlanta. To crown the glory of our victory, the famous Gen. STONEMAN, the pet of the Yankees, has been vanquished. He himself and 500 of his officers and men have arrived at Macon. This is glorious news enough for a campaign.

The sudden appearance of RODDY at Newman and his signal victory over the Yankees at that point were as much unexpected as gratifying. He is now in SHERMAN'S rear with a large and veteran force, and we shall soon hear from him again.

The prisoners captured in the assault on Petersburgh on the 30th ult., number 1,375, and represent fifty-one different regiments—forty white and eleven black ones."

The *Enquirer* exults over the reëlection of Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, which it says is important to convince all skeptics that the old North State ratified, in the fourth year of the war, the decisions of her councils at its commencement.

State rice is fifty cents per pound in Richmond.

Died at Fortress Monroe, August 13, Mrs. SMALL, wife of Lieut.-Col. SMALL, Chief Commissary of this Department.

There had been no arrival from the James River up to 4 P. M.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE QUESTION.

The Soldiers to Vote in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Aug. 15.

Rhode Island voted to-day upon three propositions to amend the Constitution of the State, viz: To allow soldiers to vote. To extend suffrage to naturalized citizens who have served in the war. To abolish the registry tax. The returns so far, indicate that they are all approved.

LATER—The figures render it doubtful if the amendments are approved.

HARTFORD, Ct., Monday, Aug. 15.

The vote to-day in this State on the amendment allowing soldiers to vote is small. The returns indicate a large majority in favor of the soldiers.

The Congressional Committee.

BANGOR, Monday, Aug. 15.

The citizens of Bangor received the Congressional Committee at the City Hall at 10:30 this morning, Mayor S. H. DALE presiding. S. C. HAVEN, of Bangor, presented the party to the Mayor, who received them most cordially. The members from each State represented responded happily, and the party then proceeded to the house of Mayor DALE, where they partook of an elegant collation. At 2 P. M. the party proceeded, at the invitation of JOHN W. VRASIL, agent of the Oldtown Railroad, to Indian Oldtown, where the Indians greeted their arrival by a salute of artillery.

The Indians had preparad a big gondola, flying the American flag, and took the party to the Island, where they were formally received by the Governor, JOSEPH ATTEAWOW, and Lieut.-Gov. JOHN NEPTUNE, the latter being one hundred and six years old. Gov. ATTEAWOW, with dignity, received the party, who were ceremoniously presented, and through his counsellor, JOSEPH NICOLA, addressed them, referring to his people, and meeting a commission fifty-six years ago to sell their lands; thanking God that a remnant of his people were left to greet the commision from the Great Father.

His tribe had been reduced by internal dissensions. He trusted our great nation would never be reduced, through such a cause, to such a miserable remnant! He wished the committee to remember the Penobscots in friendship to the President. He said: "We are reduced by war to this little tribe of six hundred souls. We have sent twenty warriors into the National armies; but your cause is just, being to free those in bondage. The prayers of our tribe will go with you for your safe return." Appropriate responses were made by Hon. Mr. RICE and others. Returning to Oldtown, the party partook of a collation prepared by the citizens. At 6 o'clock the party returned to Bangor, the Indians firing a parting salute from the island. This evening a brilliant levee is being given at Norembago Hall in honor of the party. They leave at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, for Bucksport, Castile and Belfast. The whole expedition is under charge of Capt. W. M. FLOWERS, of Bangor, and the arrangements are admirable.

Indian Outrages in Northern Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 15.

The *Democrat's* Fort Leavenworth dispatch says the Indian outrage continues in Northern Kansas. The people of the northwestern counties have been murdered, the crops destroyed, and stock driven off. The evidence accumulates that all or nearly all the tribes on the plains have banded together for war. Gen. BLUNT has issued orders that no arms or ammunition be sold them, and notified all officers having authority over the Indians, not to allow them to leave their reservations for the West; that such acts be taken as proof of hostility and treated accordingly.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 15.

The Atcheson *Press* has news from Little Blue that the Indians on Sunday last commenced an indiscriminate murder on that section of the stage route. The settlers are leaving. The overland mail coaches have stopped running.

The Dakotah *Union* of the 2d says: "Everything in the nature of crops in the Missouri Valley from Fort Pierre to Sioux City, has been ruined in the short space of two days by grasshoppers." The *Union* says the supply of food must be imported for the people for the ensuing year.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Aug. 15.

The steamer *Golden City* has sailed for Panama, with 120 passengers and $1,046,000 in bullion for New-York.

There is a light demand for money.

Currency exchange is at 140 per cent. premium.

Telegraphic transfers are 5⅛ to 6⅛ per cent. premium.

Coin bills are a half per cent. lower.

There is more demand for wheat, and the price ranges from $3 30@$3 35 per 100 pounds.

Three Russian war-steamers left port to-day for Japan.

Sailed, ship *Emerald Isle*, for Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

The bark *Jehu*, from Palermo, reports that on Aug. 13, in a fog off Highland Light, was in contact with the brig *James Crosby*, Capt. ATWOOD, of and from Bangor, laden with lumber for Washington, and lost jibboom and head gear. The brig had port bow and side badly stove, causing a serious leak, compelling all hands to abandon her. They were taken on board the *Jehu* and brought to this city. When abandoned the brig had four feet of water in the cabin.

Maine Politics.

BANGOR, Me., Monday, Aug. 15.

At the Democratic District Convention held here, to-day, JAMES C. MADIGAN, of Houlton, was nominated for Congress from this district.

Resolutions denouncing the war as unconstitutional, and favoring an armistice, and immediate negotiations for peace, were adopted.

The Congressional Excursionists.

ROCKLAND, Me., Monday, Aug. 15.

The Congressional excursionists left Bath at 8 o'clock this morning, stopped and inspected Fort Popham, and arrived at Rockland at 4 o'clock, when they were invited to the residence of Hon. S. C. FESSENDEN and entertained. They leave at 5 o'clock for Bangor.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

He is Relieved of the Command of the Ninth Corps.

General Wilcox in Temporary Command.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Sunday, Aug. 14—7 A. M.

Gen. BURNSIDE was relieved yesterday, and left his command last evening, his division officers and a number of his friends being present to bid him farewell.

Gen. WILCOX is temporarily in command of the Ninth Army Corps.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 15.

Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff arrived here this morning, and took breakfast at the Eutaw House.

Gen. BURNSIDE is going to Rhode Island.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

The Court Martial on the late fiasco before Petersburgh still continues its sessions. In the meanwhile, pending the investigation, Gen. BURNSIDE has been relieved from duty, and passed through Baltimore to-day, en route for Rhode Island. It is not likely that Gen. BURNSIDE will return to the Army of the Potomac.

Burnside in New-York.

Major-Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff arrived in the City last evening. The General and a portion of his Staff left immediately, *en route* for Providence, R. I.

Arrest of Ex-Mayor Park, of Memphis.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Aug. 15.

Ex-Mayor PARK, of Memphis, was arrested and lodged in the Receiving Prison in that city on the 11th instant, for using indiscreet language in regard to the military authorities.

The Quota of Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, Aug. 15.

At a town meeting held here this evening the Selectmen were instructed to fill the quota of Hartford, and the sum of $500,000 was appropriated to pay the expense.

The Naval Engagement off Mobile.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The distance from Fort Morgan to Fort Gaines is less than three miles, not as you have it, five. The width of the channel opposite Fort Morgan does not exceed fifteen hundred yards. The *Tecumseh*, being the leading monitor, would, of course, be the first to come in contact with any obstruction which might exist.

I do not suppose you meant to imply that Capt. CRAVEN recklessly ran his ship into danger, for brave as he was—and no braver man was in that fleet—it was tempered with great professional knowledge and skill, and the United States Navy lost one of its best officers, the country one of its most loyal citizens, when T. A. CRAVEN went down in the *Tecumseh*.

G. W. B.

The Late Capt. Craven.

The loss of the monitor *Tecumseh*, during Admiral FARRAGUT's attack on the Mobile forts, also involved the loss of Capt. TUNIS AUGUSTUS MCDONOUGH CRAVEN, one of our ablest naval officers. He was a native of New-Hampshire, and entered the navy as midshipman on the 2d of February, 1829. He served in 1830 in the sloop-of-war *Boston*, of the Mediterranean squadron, and in 1834 joined the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, in West India waters. In 1835 he was warranted as a passed midshipman, and in 1836 was a short time engaged at the National Observatory, but seeing that this was not satisfactory work, he asked to be relieved, and was, at his own request, placed on the Coast Survey, of which he became one of the most useful and excellent officers.

In 1841 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy and was attached to the sloop-of-war *Falmouth* till 1843, when he was transferred to the receiving-ship *North Carolina* at this port. A short time after he was on the storeship *Lexington*, and from 1844 to 1847 was on furlough.

In the latter year he was on the cruise taken by the *Dale*, of the Pacific squadron. From 1850 to 1858 he was employed on the Coast Survey, visited on official business the Isthmus of Darien, and leaving the Coast Survey in 1859, was appointed to the command of the steamer *Mohawk*, of the home squadron, stationed off the coast of Cuba to intercept slavers.

When the rebellion broke out Capt. CRAVEN was placed in command of the *Crusader*, and had an important share in preserving for the Union the fortress of Key West. The Board of Underwriters of this City presented his wife with a service of plate, and sent to the Captain a complimentary letter, in appreciation of the desire he had always evinced to render such assistance to the commerce of our country, as could properly be extended in the performance of duty, and for rendering, on several occasions, important services to American vessels in distress, in the vicinity of Key West, Fla.

In April, 1861, Capt. CRAVEN was appointed commander of the new sloop *Tuscarora*, and was sent after rebel pirates. His unsuccessful chase after the *Alabama* worried him, and as soon as possible he sought more active service, and applied for the command of one of the monitors. He took command of the *Tecumseh* early in the present year, and joined the James River flotilla. Recently he was ordered to reinforce Admiral FARRAGUT, and with him made the assault on the defences of Mobile. A rebel torpedo blew up the *Tecumseh*, and Capt. CRAVEN was not permitted to share in the victory which apparently awaits our fleet at Mobile.

Capt. CRAVEN was a brave, true-hearted and most skillful officer; and a man ever ready to serve his country, devoted to the service in which the greater part of his life was spent, and thoroughly trained, not only in all that belongs to seamanship, but in the highest branches of his profession. He was one of the best hydrographers in this country, and his services on the Coast Survey were invaluable. He had served his country over thirty-six years, and his loss will be severely felt; but he died, as brave men like to die, facing the enemy.

[Advertisement.]

THE BELLAMY ARSON CASE AGAIN—AFFIDAVITS OF BELLAMY AND HAMPSON.—*City and County of New-York, ss.*—JOHN BELLAMY, being duly sworn, says that on the 11th day of August, 1864, he received a note from EDWIN HAMPSON, (the same party that made an affidavit with WILLIAM GOODWIN, upon which Mr. B. was arrested for arson,) requesting me to call upon him at No. 219 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, as he wished to see me and set his conscience right; that he had done me injustice, &c. Immediately upon receiving said letter, I called upon my counsel, B. F. SAWYER, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., and handed the same to him to read, with a request that he would advise me in the matter. He at first advised me not to call upon Mr. H., but, on reflection, said it could do no harm to see him and learn what he had to say, and advised me not to go alone, but take some friend with me. Not having any one with me at the time, I insisted that Mr. S. should go with me, which he did. A few moments after we reached the house, Mr. HAMPSON came into the parlor and was introduced to Mr. S., who inquired of him if he had written the letter which Mr. B. received, and was then in his hands; he said he did, that he wished to see Mr. B. alone. Mr. S. remarked that he was unwilling to have me hold any conversation alone with him; he then stated he meant to act honest; that he had done wrong and injustice to my character, and he wanted to free his conscience privately to Mr. SAWYER then told him that it was his duty at all times to act honorable, and that we did not wish him to do anything that was not right and just. Mr. S. then consented that I might go alone with Mr. H. I did so, and he gave me a full confession, acknowledged that he had been offered a reward by said GOODWIN to make the affidavit he did, and on which I had been arrested for arson; the private interview lasted about ten minutes, during which I had agreed to call again that evening at nine o'clock; this Mr. S. would not consent to, remarking that if Mr. H. wished to see me further he might call at his office the next day.

The next day Mr. HAMPSON called at Mr. SAWYER's office and handed to him a statement to read, which was in his own handwriting, stating that he could not sleep the previous night, he felt so bad at what he had done, and that he had written said statement during the hours of midnight. After Mr. SAWYER had read it he inquired of him if it was true; he said it was and he was willing to make oath to it, and Mr. SAWYER took him before a notary, when he swore to the same and returned to his office, and in the presence of Mr. SAWYER handed the following affidavit to me, stating that I was at liberty to publish it. I further state that no inducement was held out to said HAMPSON by Mr. SAWYER or myself to make said affidavit, and that I should not have called upon Mr. HAMPSON at all, had it not been for his letter, requesting the favor of an interview. And I further say said affidavit was wholly written by himself, without any prompting by any one.

I further state that as to the fire which took place at the store of BELLAMY & Co. on the 15th day of June last, for which said GOODWIN procured my arrest for arson, that I was wholly ignorant of my own *personal knowledge* as to the origin of the fire, though I now believe said GOODWIN to be the guilty party, and believe upon the trial I shall be able to show that it was said GOODWIN, and not myself who should have been arrested.

JOHN BELLAMY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of August, 1864. D. F. CURRY, Notary Public, New-York.

No. 16 WALL-ST., Aug. 15, 1864.

I hereby certify, that I have read the foregoing affidavit of JOHN BELLAMY, Esq., in reference to the interview between said BELLAMY, HAMPSON and myself, and the same is correct in every particular. In justice to Mr. BELLAMY, I further state, that I believe, upon his examination in September next, he will be able to show most conclusively, that he had nothing whatever to do with the fire that occurred on the 15th of June last, at the store of BELLAMY & Co.

B. F. SAWYER, Attorney for said BELLAMY.

Affidavit of Edwin Hampson.

City or County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWIN HAMPSON, of No. 219 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, do solemnly deny the truth of my last statement or deposition made before Fire Marshall BAKER, at his office, No. 300 Mulbery-st., and sworn before Justice DOWLING, at the Toombs, and that it is my firm belief and conviction that my first affidavit, given before Fire-Marshal BAKER, the day after the fire which occurred to the premises No. 396 Broome-street, New-York, on June 15, 1864, was true to the letter, and that I gave my evidence without restraint or prompting from JOHN BELLAMY or others; and further, on or about the 26th of July, 1864, WILLIAM GOODWIN, of No. 10 Eleventh-street, New-York, called upon me at my residence, No. 219 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and told me that JOHN BELLAMY had rogued him out of about $7,000, and that if I would assist him to get it he would make it worth my while, but I, in my own mind, did not feel that I could conscientiously state any facts which would commit the aforesaid JOHN BELLAMY; whereupon he (GOODWIN) requested me to meet him at French's Hotel, New-York, at 9 A. M., the next day, and I did so; he (GOODWIN) then led me into the City Hall Park, and he told me he only wanted corroborative evidence, and that if I would swear to having found a lighted candle under a tea-box in the basement covered with bags, and to having accidentally upset it, and called BELLAMY's attention to it, and to his having made the remark it was only an experiment, he would guarantee me the sum of $3,000, and likewise that a solicitor who was going to prosecute BELLAMY on behalf of flour dealers, would also guarantee me another $1,000. He then took me to Mr. Solicitor BROADWAY, who said it was all right. GOODWIN then told what statements to make before Fire Marshal BAKER, and then he (GOODWIN) questioned me to see if I could make the statements required without faltering. When he found everything to be satisfactory, the Solicitor and GOODWIN then told me that I had nothing to fear; that it only required his (BELLAMY's) arrest (which the corroborated evidence of GOODWIN and myself would sure to effect,) to frighten BELLAMY to pay up the required amount to have the thing hushed up, as BELLAMY did not dare let the examination take place, not only on his own (BELLAMY's) account, but that of his daughter's account, as she was about to be married to some young man, whose family was of very high standing in society, and that, as a matter of course, the engagement would be broken off, of which BELLAMY did not care to see broken off; I also swear that JOHN BELLAMY was not down in the basement on the day of the fire, or the preceding day, any further than to the top of the steps to give me some directions with regard to the roasting of the coffee on that day, before going down town; I make this statement as an act of justice to the accused JOHN BELLAMY, to clear him from the suspicions of the community; these statements are the promptings of my own conscience, without bribe or inducement; on reflection, I find that I did not, as a usual thing, draw out the fire from the furnace, and it was drawn out on the day of the fire by WM. GOODWIN's express commands. When I remonstrated and told him it was useless, he said it was wasting coal; that I had got too great a pressure of steam on, so I did as directed, which caused me to stay later than usual, so that instead of leaving at 6 o'clock P. M., it was 6:15 P. M. before I left. I further say that I regret that I was induced, through the influence and promises of said GOODWIN, to do injustice to Mr. BELLAMY, as I did in making the last affidavit sworn to at the Tombs, upon which he was arrested; and I further say and declare, upon my oath, that I never saw any act upon the part of said BELLAMY, or heard him make any remark, from which I could infer that he intended to fire said premises, or that he ever did fire the same; and I believe him to be wholly innocent of the same, or any connection whatever with the fire of No. 396 Broome-street, on the 15th of June, 1864.

EDWIN HAMPSON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of August, 1864. D. F. CURRY, Notary Public, N. Y. [5 cent U. S. Rev. Stamp.]

"Willard's," at Washington, "Metropolitan" and "Fifth-avenue," at New-York, and many other first-class hotels, consider Burnett's celebrated Extracts for flavoring, the best.

The principal grocers and druggists sell them.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,

For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,

Manufacturers of GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, BALTIMORE, MD.

Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

To Everybody.

Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price. THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH, the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S. No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price. $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The New Novelty Microscope for Examining Living Insects, Flowers, Seeds, Bank Bills, &c., is mailed, prepaid, for $2, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York. Also, the celebrated Craig Microscope, for $2 50, or, with 24 beautiful objects, $5 50.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or brown, reliable; infallible onguent and floralia gloss for the growth and beauty of the hair. No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes.

The best Fire-proof Safe in the world. Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 447 Broadway, New-York; Philadelphia and Boston.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 625 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

BROWN—COOMBS.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, FRED A. BROWN, of Buffalo, and JANE COOMBS, of this City. No cards.

HARRIS—ROUCHAS.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, Mr. SAMUEL W. HARRIS and JENNIE, daughter of Richard M. Rouchas, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D., L. I.

MOORHOUSE—HUTCHINSON.—On Monday, Aug. 15, at Zion Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, Mr. HENRY P. MOORHOUSE, of the firm of Messrs. S. H. Pearce & Co., and MARY FRANCES GWIN, daughter of Hiram Hutchinson, of this City.

PLOTTS—SLAVEN.—In New-Orleans, on Saturday, July 23, by Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Joseph's Church, Mr. R. B. PLOTTS, U. S. Navy, of Williamsport, Penn., to Miss CATHARINE SLAVEN, of the above city.

SCHEETS—GREEN.—On Thursday, June 16, by Rev. Geo. Sheets, of Philadelphia, Capt. HARRIS SCHEETS, of Missouri, and Miss FANNIE M. GREEN, of New-York.

DIED.

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Monday, Aug. 15, MORTIMER BRINCKERHOFF, infant son of Wm. C. Brinckerhoff, aged 1 year, 1 month and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 107 11th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CUTLER.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 13, MARY, wife of the late Daniel F. Cutler, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Mayer, No. 83 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

DUNBAR.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, ANNA DUNBAR, granddaughter of Sarah Ann Dunbar, and stepdaughter of Lambert Norton, Jr., aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 469 6th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

GREENE.—At Franklin, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 13, of consumption, MAGGIE MARSH, wife of Henry M. Greene, and daughter of Zachariah Webster, of Plainfield, N. J., aged 28 years.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

LYON.—On Friday, Aug. 12, ALVAH C., only son of William Roscoe and Mary E. Lyon, aged 9 months.

LOW.—On Monday, Aug. 1, at Camp Lafouche, La., AARON LOW, Captain of the Eighteenth New-York Cavalry, aged 19 years.

MOORE.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock A. M., LAWRENCE MOORE, Sr., aged 63 years, 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, without further notice.

O'NEIL.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, (the eve of the Assumption,) EMILY, daughter of Augustine and Emeline O'Neil, aged 1 year, 8 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 16th inst.

ROSELL.—On Monday, Aug. 15, Fred. S., only child of E. O. and Maria Rosell, Jr., aged 7 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, E. O. Rosell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. James S. Halstead, No. 160 East 21st-st., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 14, CHARLES SMITH, aged 56 years, son of the late Dr. Matson Smith, of New-Rochelle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 409 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

SMITH.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, after a short illness, Mrs. JANE P. SMITH, daughter of the late S. J. Penniman, of Albany, N. Y., aged 58 years.

SPAULDING.—On Sunday, Aug. 14, JAMES SPAULDING, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Mendham, N. J.

YARD.—On Monday, Aug. 15, SARAH C. JORDAN, wife of W. S. Yard, and daughter of the late Thomas D. Jordan, of Jersey City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, John S. Sauzade, No. 136 Barrow-st., Jersey City.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since July 11:

A. J. Walker, N. Y.		$5 00
Cash through Tribune Association, for Onion Fund		5 00
Contributions received by London Branch, through Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.:		
Joshua Bates, London	£1,000 00 00	
H. A. Starr, for bal. of £1,000 subscribed by J. McHenry	391 18 06	
C. M. Sampson	250 00 00	
B. J. Babcock	100 00 00	
S. H. Brown	100 00 00	
S. B. Guion	100 00 00	
Daniel James	50 00 00	
James Spence	50 00 00	
George Warren	50 00 00	
Robert Shenn	10 00 00	
Henry Van Wart	50 00 00	
H. W. Gair	100 00 00	
J. L. S. Benson	200 00 00	
	£2,451 18 06@$2.98	$32,474 31
Salem St. Society, Worcester, Mass., by J. C. Newton, Treasurer, for vegetables		86 00
Dr. J. F. Cook, additional		13 00
Citizens of Hudson, for "Onion Fund," by Rev. D. S. Demarest, additional		15 55
Sunday School Central M. E. Church, Taunton, Mass., by J. J. Stanley, Superintendent, for vegetables		11 00
Quonnipiac Lodge of the I. O. of Good Templars, by R. B. Stroud, Treas., Plantsville, Conn		30 30
Seneca Falls Soldiers' Aid Association, for goods, by Miss C. Tyler, Secretary		50 00
Citizens of Lafayette, Oregon, by E. Cartwright		200 00
Cash through William H. Merrill, Jr.		10 00
Citizens of California, by Jas. Otis, Treasurer.		20,000 00
Premium on Gold		32,633 75
"Cottage Girls," Clinton, N. Y., for vegetables		7 00
Citizens of Pemville, N. Y., by C. M. Hall, through Miss J. L. Hardy, Ithaca		32 00
Citizens of Clyde, N. N., by Seth Smith		142 00
W. H. Williams, Brooklyn		26 00
Ladies' School Dist. No. 2, Southampton, Mass., through Col. F. E. Howe		37 50
E. A. B., Madison, N. J.		25 00
Soldiers' Aid Society, Amity, Orange Co., N. Y., by H. C. Seeley		93 13
A. E. Richards, Rome, Italy		50 00
New-York Ice Co.		5 00
Cabin passengers on board steamer *Moses Taylor*, on trip from San Francisco to New-York, July 4, (Pacific Ocean 11 days out,) by R. S. Whigham, Treasurer		300 00
Premium on gold and silver		481 65
Contributed on board steamer *Uncle Sam* July 4, through E. M. Jenkins, Purser		280 50
Premium on gold		438 50
Proceeds of Firework fund of little boy and girl, (to buy onions)		1 50
Citizens of Westport, Essex Co., N. Y., by A. B. Marks		129 15
Ladies of Eaton Village, Madison Co., N. Y., by J. T. Whitney		74 62
Collected at the polls of Olympia Precinct, June 6, Olympia, W. T.		83 00
Collected at Chancy & Praig's Saloon, on election day, June 6, Olympia, W. T., by Joseph Cushman, Collector and Acting Treasurer		54 00
Citizens of Portland, Oregon		435 00
Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, Syracuse, N. Y., by Mrs. Lucy B. Phelps, Treasurer		1,275 07
Collection in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Genessee, N. Y., by W. N. Irish, Rec		54 15
Aid Society, Cedar Lake, Herkimer Co., N. Y., by P. Reivney, Treasurer		60 00
"A small potato among the vegetables"		2 00
Proceeds of ball, Douglas Co., Nevada Territory, 10th June, by H. Ephstein, President		1,380 35
Contributions at polls, Douglas Co.		192 00
Premium on $192 in gold		293 76
Proceeds of sale of *Philanthropic Results of the War in America*, by Marcellus Bartley		127 35
Children at a Union Meeting of the Sunday Schools at Hornellsville, N. Y., to buy vegetables, by Joseph Lanphear, Treasurer		20 00
Thank offering from a returned volunteer		5 00
A friend at Troy, through Fulton-street Prayer Meeting		5 00
Citizens of Whitesville, N. Y., July 4, by Jas. S. Crandall, P. M.		135 85
Mrs. Wm. Astor, Jr.		200 00
Collected by children, for vegetables, through W. Ross, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.		3 30
Dr. Thos. F. Cock, additional		1 00
Mrs. M. Smith, New-York		1 00
Mrs. E. Mulford, Friendsville, Susquehanna County, Penn., through Dr. E. Harris		50 00
Balance of proceeds of Fair, at South Adams, Mass., by D. Upton, Treasurer		3,087 04
Children of First Presbyterian Sunday-school, Pottsdam, N. Y., through Geo. White, Supt.		3 50
Capt. Barker, 3d R. I. Artillery, through Dr. M. M. Marsh, Beaufort, S. C.		10 00
Capt. J. A. Bogert, Provost-Marshal, 127th N. Y. Vols., through Dr. Marsh, Beaufort, S. C.		10 00
Linn County, Sanitary Aid Society, Albany, Linn County, Oregon, by John Barrows, Secretary, and J. J. Thornton, President, in gold.		325 00
Premium on gold, at $1 51		490 75
Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society, Portland, Oregon.		629 00
Premium on gold, at $1 51		949 79
Ladies' Sanitary Aid Society, Carson City, Nevada Territory		2,000 00
Premium on gold, at $1 51		3,020 00
Citizens of Santa Clara, Cal., proceeds of lecture by Rev. H. W. Bellows		810 00
Premium on gold, at $1 51		1,223 10
Four silver bars, from Austin, Nevada Terri'y, through E. S. Davis, Pres. A. San. Com		3,757 49
Two silver bars, from Esmerelda San'y Ass'n, through J. B. Saxton, Pres't		4,517 00
Premium on the above bars, at $1 54		12,742 71
Citizens of Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook		2,000 00
Citizens of Salem, Oregon, by J. H. Moors		94 50
Citizens of Salem, Oregon, by J. H. Moors		42 59
Citizens of Salem, Oregon, by J. H. Moors		400 00
Citizens of Jackson Co., through C. Beekman, Jacksonville		1,079 25
Citizens of Scottsburg, through C. Beekman		210 00
Citizens of Josephine Co., through C. Beekman.		546 00
Citizens of Bruceport, Pacific Co., Washington T., through Hon. A. Holbrook		203 00
Citizens of Oregon, by Hon. A. Holbrook		126 47
Citizens of Vallejo, Cal., through Dr. W. W. Chapman		1,250 00
Linn Co., Oregon, San. Aid Society, through J. Barrows, Sec'y		75 33
Linn Co. Oregon, San. Aid Society, through J. Barrows, Sec'y		30 00
Ladies' Aid Soc'y, Vancouver, Wash. Territory		484 00
Citizens of Howland Flat, Pine Grove and Potosi, through F. A. McFarland, Treas		1,520 50
Premium on gold at $1 51		2,295 95
Citizens of Eureka, North Sierra Co., Cal., by John Andrews		600 00
Premium on gold at $1 51		906 00
Thomas and J. G. Walsh, Japan, by Richard Walsh, Yonkers		5,000 00
Part Proceeds of Maryland State Fair, by W. J. Albert, Pres		35,000 00
Woman's Relief Ass'n, Brooklyn, balance of fund raised by them for purchasing vegetables, by Miss Kate E. Waterbury, Sec'y		62 66
Congregation of 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, through John Budd		35 48
Wisconsin Soldiers' Aid Society, Milwaukee, by Mrs. J. Nazro, through Dr. J. S. Newberry		650 00
Hon. Samuel Maxwell, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, being amount of mileage and per diem, as a member of the Constitutional Convention, through Hon. A. S. Paddock, Omaha		10 50
"Newburgh," to purchase blackberries for sick soldiers		20 00
The Soldier's Friend, through S. H. Gay		2 00
Mrs. Robert B. Minturn, Jr.		50 00
"Anonymous," Glenn's Falls		5 00
Universalist Society, Auburn, Mr. J. C. Snow, Pastor, by S. S. Spring		38 85
J. Cassidy		50 00
Citizens of California, in gold		12,000 00
Premium on gold at $1 58		18,960 00
Alex. J. Cartwright, Sandwich Islands, by Rev. Dr. Bellows		1,200 00
Citizens of California, by Rev. Dr. Bellows		754 45
G. W. Belding, London by W. S. Thompson, Langdon & Co., New-York		500 00
Congregation of Presbyterian Church, Warren, Penn., by Wm. T. Hamilton		83 00
Congregation of Orange Valley Cong. Church, Orange, N. J., Rev. G. B. Bacon		105 00
G. E. Haviland		25 00
Sylvia Hotchkiss, Guilford, Conn		55 00
From Brussels, by Geo. Law, U. S. Consul		100 00
J. S. Crandall, Whitesville, N. Y.		1 00

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st.

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money, AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Storm.—At the Mouth of the Clarence River.—Home of the Cedar Cutter.—Our Tent.—Harry's Wooing.—The Night Alarm.—The Fight for the Bride.—The Women's Caucus.
HIGH PRIVATE.
AT HOME WITH THE ESQUIMAUX.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Ghost of the Rescue.—The George Henry in Winter Quarters.—Wreck of the Rescue.—Exploration by Water.—Innuit Seal Hunter.—Tookoolito, Charles F. Hall, and Ebierbing.—Innuit Summer Village.—Innuit Hospitality.—Harpooning a Walrus.—A Pupil of the Bear.—Bear and Walrus.—Waiting for a Seal.—Watching at a Seal-Hole.—A young Polar coming to the Point.—An Innuit Musician.—A Snow Village.—Innuit and Seal Dog.—A Dog Team.—A Fight for a Meal.—Opening the Igloo.—The old Woman relating Traditions.—Discovery of Frobisher Relics.—Traveling in the Snow.
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THE WEDDING.
AUNT THORNEYPINE.
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With an Illustration.
OUR BET.
With an Illustration.
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DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED. CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

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OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.

From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.

From the Christian Times.

SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic, inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar, or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

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COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
OF
$946,700
OF
"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.
SEALED PROPOSALS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.

The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, the amount so authorized to be issued being $675,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1876.

GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHICK & Co., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., P. W. ENGS, Esq.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:
GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
R. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials, none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR
$500,000
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS'
FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000
FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND
FOR WAR PURPOSES.
COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000.

Proposals will be received at the banking house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until 27th August, 1864, 2 o'clock, for $250,000, issued by authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864.

These bonds are all coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 each, 7 per cent. bonds, and are a very desirable investment. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds.

Tee proposal will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per hundred dollars therefor, and required to deposit with Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co. the sums awarded to them respectively.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the undersigned committee.

No proposal will the considered unless accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for, the balance to be paid for upon the delivery of the bonds within ten days' time, or within a reasonable time.

(Signed,)
JOHN BECHTEL,
DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC MINING COMPANY, Lake Superior, Michigan.—An assessment of Fifty Cents per share is now due at the office of the Treasurer.

DAVID S. OGDEN, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1864. No. 9 Nassau-st.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BROOKLYN MINING COMPANY, Lake Superior, Michigan.—An assessment of Fifty Cents per Share is now due at the office of the Treasurer.

DAVID S. OGDEN, Treasurer. No. 9 Nassau-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1864.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

MACHINERY.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,
Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery,
Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE Railroad Company will pay its twenty-second semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1864. New-York stockholders will be paid by Henry A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 104 Broadway; cash capital $500,000; Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $781,157 66.

NEW-YORK, Aug 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending, Aug. 1, 1864, of fifty per cent., for which certificates will be issued on the 15th of October next. Also, an Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash, on the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 15th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.

The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, August 10, 1864.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. R. SHELDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine-shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864.

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster; Established 1849.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FOR SALE.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS FOR SALE IN THE COLONY OF SURINAM, DUTCH GUIANA, S. A.

On the 19th day of September, 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, in the City of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, South America, by A. SALAMONS, Auctioneer, the following plantations belonging to the Government of the Netherlands, viz.:

1. The sugar plantation Catharina Sophia, with the ground Anna Maria, belonging thereto, situated on the Saramacca River.
2. The sugar plantation Rustenburg, with the ground Hulshof, situated on the Perica River.
3. The sugar plantation Zorgen Hoop, situated on the Lower Commewine River.
4. The coffee and provision plantation Fredericksdorp, situated on the Lower Commewine River.
5. The sugar plantations Ephrata and Lemmerskamp, situated on the Upper Cottica River.
6. The coffee and provision plantation St. Germain, situated on the Orlena Creek.

The first five mentioned plantations can be taken possession of by the purchaser on the day of sale; the latter on the 1st of November.

Copies of Inventories of Estates, together with terms of sale, may be obtained on application to CHARLES W. SAWYER, No. 103 Main-st., Charlestown, Mass.

Per order of the Administrator of Finances of the Colony of Surinam. C. H. IMMORZEEL.
SURINAM, South America, April 23, 1864.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS.—For sale, the Havana Paper Mills, including the building, machinery and fixtures, situated on the margins of the river Armendares, in Puentes Grandes, five miles from the wharf; easy of access by the Marianao Railroad, by a good carriage road or by the city railroad cars from the neighboring town of Cerro. The machinery is propelled by a strong water power. For particulars apply to F. C. YZQUIERDO, agent, No. 40 Exchange-place.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON will be sold on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court-house, in Poughkeepsie, by order of the Supreme Court, being the late homestead of Jacob Sebring, deceased, embracing about 15 acres directly south of Carthage Landing, on the banks of the river. It has an extensive water front, with a wharf on the premises. The mansion is tasteful and commodious; outbuildings good. The situation in the neighborhood of numerous fine residences, and near the railroad depot, commanding the fine scenery of Newburgh Bay, makes this one of the most desirable places now to be procured on the east side of the Bay. For map of the premises, or other information, apply to M. V. B. FOWLER, No. 49 Wall-st., N. Y. R. N. PALMER, Referee.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON, a snug and handsome Gothic cottage, with coach-house, outbuildings, &c. The grounds are filled with shade, shrubbery, vines, &c., &c.; fully protected against all nuisances by permanent improvements; the location for view is first-class. In connection with the above is a medical practice of twenty years' continuance. To an energetic and competent physician, the practice would be invaluable, being extensive and profitable, and would not be parted with except for the best of reasons. Apply to A. B. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av., or 198 Broadway.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE—Houses No. 37 East Broadway, three-story attic and basement brick, $3,500.

No. 33 Henry-st., two story and basement brick, $2,500.
No. 23 Market-st., three-story and basement brick, and No. 60 Henry-st., four-story brick house and stable adjoining, $6,000. B. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMEtery, No. 10,569, containing 100 square feet. Said lot is beautifully located, inclosed with iron fence, with marble posts, and has trees and shrubs of 7 years' growth. Price, $175—about what it cost 7 years since. Address H. S. ANABLE, Long Island City.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2¼ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY dwelling, near Madison-square, extra depth; possession 15th of October. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND lot No. 153 East 36th-st. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to or address SAMUEL LEGGETT, No. 211 East 22d-st., coal office.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED DOUBLE THREE-story house on Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., three minutes' walk from the depot; gas throughout; water on every floor; possession immediately. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York; W. D. CHETWOOD, New-Jersey Railroad Office, Jersey City; B. C. CHETWOOD, Elizabeth.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In 17th-st., near Union-square. House full size, four stories, modern, in good order and well furnished. Location unexceptionable. Rent $2,700 to 1st May. Possession at once. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LEASE—The residence of the undersigned, corner 75th-st. and 11th-av. The house is large, in good order any pleasantly located, overlooking the Hudson. Inquire on the premises. MAJOR THOMPSON.

OFFICE TO LET—ON WALL-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Nassau, suitable for a banker or broker. Address Post-office, Box No. 5,008.

TO LET—STORE NO. 44 VESEY-ST., FOUR stories, basement and sub-cellar; building 25x70; lot 25x100. For terms, apply at No. 207 Water-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FOR SIX OR SEVEN MONTHS, from Nov. 1, a medium-sized house, comfortably and fully furnished—or to lease for a term of years an unfurnished house. Address, with full particulars of location and terms, HOUSE, care G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 22 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

WANTED—A SNUG COUNTRY SEAT, OF about 30 acres, within 50 miles of the City, with a good house, barns, orchard, gardens, &c. Address Dr. ANDERSON, Box 3,355 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate family, accommodations for a gentleman, wife and grown daughter, a lady, three children and servant, and a single gentleman; the best of references required and given. Address Box No. 3,798 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOSTRAND HOUSE, SANDS POINT, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer *Arrowsmith*, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9 A. M. B. B. NOSTRAND.

LOST AND FOUND.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, ON SATurday afternoon last, going from the Ferry Office, foot of Chambers-st., to the Hackensack Railroad Car, a POCKET-BOOK, containing two 7 3-100 Treasury notes, Nos. 32,389 and 32,390—$100 each; a $1 note, and a small sum in currency. Also, two promissory notes, on demand—one for $400, the other $100. The above reward will be paid by leaving the book and contents at Quackenbush & Bros., No. 165 Chambers-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 13, 1864, between the hours of 4 and 7 P. M., in going through Fulton Market or on board of the Harlem steamboat *Sylvan Grove*, a POCKET-BOOK, containing about $30 in greenbacks. The finder will be liberally rewarded on returning the same to GEORGE EADIE, Room No. 18 City Hall, 2d story, Superior Court Clerk's Office.

$50 REWARD—WILL BE PAID AT THE Chemical Bank and no questions asked for the return of six stolen or lost 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, due Aug. 19, 1864; two for $500 each and four for $100 each—and all indorsed specially for redemption by Gustavus A. Maxiner. Payment has been stopped.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, AUGUST 15, a pocket-book containing $18 20 in Park Bank bills, and sundry memorandas. The above reward will be paid by the undersigned, and no questions asked. I. MAYER, No. 114 [illegible]

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$100
For one year—Government	100
Total	$200

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money........ $20

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	100

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting substitute for either one, two or three years, will receive in hand money........ $35

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

TO THOSE DESIRING SUBSTITUTES.

Inasmuch as authority exists for the enlisting of Substitutes for such persons as may desire to be relieved from any apprehensions of the Draft, as also for such citizens as are not liable to draft, because of unfitness, non-liability from age or other causes, the County Volunteer Committee, in addition to their business of raising Recruits, are enlisting such Substitutes as may be desired.

To secure a Substitute, any person may deposit with this Committee the sum of $335, for Bounty and Hand money, to secure exemption for three years, $235 for two years, $135 for one year.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $150; for two years, $200; for three years, $250, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

ALL MEN WHO THINK OF ENLISTING in the army or navy for one, two, or three years, but first wish to learn all the particulars regarding each branch of the service, the amount of bounties paid, &c., are requested to call at the office of J. C. MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED—IN NUMbers or singly, on application to WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 184 York-st., Brooklyn, or No. 27 John-st., basement, New-York.

ARMY PAY ACCOUNTS DUE OFFICERS and men advanced on and collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

40,000 BUNDLES OF WOOD AT $2 per hundred, at the dock foot of 18th-st., North River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a permission given Aug. 5, 1864, by the City Inspector, to the Rector, Churchwardens, &c., of St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, the remains of persons interred in the old burial ground of said church, situated in the block between 11th and 12th-sts. and 1st and 2d avs., will from and after the 20th day of September next be removed and reinterred in the new burial ground of St. Mark's Church in the cemetery of the "Evergreens," on Long Island. Any friend desiring to attend such removal, or to have any other disposition made of the remains, are invited to apply to CHARLES L. CARPENTER, Sexton of St. Mark's Church. Office No. 24 3d-av., (Bible House.)

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the communication from His Honor, the Mayor, relative to the disposition of stands and stalls in the various markets under the control of the Common Council and belonging to the City. All persons interested are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
JOHN FOX,
Committee on Markets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY, } Committee on Roads.
WM. JOYCE.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 129½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistulæ. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Originated the use of the Nitrous Oxide, and have never had any unpleasant effects attend it. Made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

2,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Beef to be received at such Inspection-yards as shall be agreed upon by the undersigned.

50 barrels of first quality pickled BEEF TONGUES; 200 pounds of meat in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops.

5,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis, or other brands of FLOUR, suitable for keeping in a warm climate. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat-hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

500 barrels first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, one-half to be manufactured from white flint-corn; sample of package to accompany proposals.

150,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

60,000 pounds first quality SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in suitable barrels.

50,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered head-lined flour barrels.

11,500 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.

50,000 pounds best quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

150,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

100,000 pounds of good, clean, dry, fine SALT, in strong, tight barrels and half-barrels, adapted to the purpose, with full head-lining.

10,000 gallons of superior BOURBON or RYE WHISKEY; barrels to be of good seasoned white-oak staves and heads; to have twelve wooden and four strong iron hoops, heads and iron hoops painted. Returns required from a gauger and inspector to be named by the undersigned.

52,500 pounds of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural state as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

100,000 pounds of "C" SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

25,000 pounds CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels as above.

2,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original bags.

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required until the 1st of October, 1864, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable; bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Split Peas, Hominy, Salt, roasted and ground Rye, Sugar and Java Coffee, must be in neat boxes of card board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date o purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the beef, certifying on the part of the seller its present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The beef will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery and compared with the retained samples, by Henry Shields, President of the Association of Flour Inspectors, whose certificate will be required.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1864.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, *like samples to be seen at this office.*

334,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, containing one hundred pounds each. Materials for sacks to be exhibited by the bidder.

2,500,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of six styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.

2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

4th. Roasted, in double sacks, as above.

5th. Roasted, in barrels, as above.

6th. Roasted and ground, in barrels, as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish, and will name the variety of coffee they offer.

2,500,000 pounds of clean, dry, BROWN SUGAR.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of the following styles:

1st. In original packages.

2d. In barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

100,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ½ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop mark, price and quantity offered.

Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea.

75,000 pounds PEPPER (Black,) in original bags. Bidders will please state the variety of pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples.

BIDS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES IN BOND IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders are requested to state the time when they can deliver.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Sugar, Tea and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper parcels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

On goods not taken in bond, the seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received by the Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors for ten days. Bidders will state the price per ton (of 2,200 pounds) for 500 tons best quality of anthracite coal, delivered at such places in this City as the Committee may direct, to be delivered during the months of August and September. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords of pine wood, sawed and split.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS. White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, and 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commandor.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship
MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE.
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new United States mail steamship
CALIFORNIA,
Capt. WM. BRAND,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27
ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON FOR Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50 North River (foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for six hundred and one dollars and five cents, with interest since June 4, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 13, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the 23d day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au16-law6wTu.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against GEORGE N. ASHBY, JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—(Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.)—Summons for Money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, Jame M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and one dollars and nine cents, with interest from July 6, 1864, besides costs.—Dated July 9, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the twenty-third day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
au16-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Wynfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 3 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2 20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and
No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st., daily, without exception, lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

ALL ON BOARD FOR CHAMPION BOAT races at Poughkeepsie, to come off Aug. 16, 17 and 18. Steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 30th st. at 7:10 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie at 11:30, in time to see races, and return to New-York same day by day boats.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his school-rooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. WARD,

NO. 61 WEST 27TH-ST.,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her French and English Day School will open TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

Mrs. WARD will receive a limited number of pupils, whose training will be her own especial care, assisted by professors of French and mathematics of the first class.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.

JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORMERLY Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Fall term of thirteen weeks opens Aug. 22. $45 pays for board, washing, furnished room, fuel and lodging. Students furnish their own sheets and pillow-cases. Good rooms for self-boarding in the institution, at 25 and 50 cents a week per scholar. Tuition from $5 to $10. For a full commercial course, $25. Rev. B. J. DIEFENDORF, A. M., Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—AT Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial, musical education, French conversation and Lewis gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents, daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium and drill-room, costing $6,000; 15 instructors; term opens Sept. 17. Address, for new catalogue,

REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.—Special Notice.—The regular charges of the Institute will be resumed Sept. 1. All who enter their names before that time will be received at one-half the usual prices, and will be allowed until Jan. 1 to complete their lessons. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address

J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept. 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, New-York, reopens Sept. 13; superior advantages in all departments of female education, mountain scenery, best of home comforts. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies. CHEGARAY Institute, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, under the direction of MME. L. B. PREVOST.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching, and who understands the management of youth, desires the principalship of an academy, or would undertake the classical department of an institution where a first-class teacher is required. Testimonials from gentlemen of very high standing in this City and elsewhere. Address B. C., Station D, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, a first-class position, with an adequate salary; a situation preferred as principal of a High School, or as instructor in the languages or the higher mathematics, or both; satisfactory references as to ability and success in teaching. Address H., Box No. 2,850 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR A LADIES' SEMINARY THREE hours from the City, a thoroughly accomplished teacher of the piano and voice; a person of European training preferred; either sex. Address at once, TEACHER, care of Beer & Schirmer, New-York City, inclosing references and statement of salary expected.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, GERMAN, Spanish, Latin, Music and Drawing, desires an engagement for two or three days of the week in a first-class boarding school, or family, in or near the City; first-class references to American school principals. Address T. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

EDUCATIONAL WANTS SUPPLIED IN all parts of the country by introducing TEACHERS, TRUSTEES OF SCHOOLS, PARENTS, PRINCIPALS and PUPILS; also, approved BOOKS, APPARATUS, &c. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, A HIGHLY EDUCATED Episcopal lady who speaks French fluently and a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address A. B., No. 44 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE English branches, French and music, desires a situation as teacher in a family or school. Address D. M., Box No. 24, Hartford, Vt.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR A SCHOOL in Brooklyn. Address S. P., *Times* office, stating place of residence and qualifications.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,

NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

HOT WEATHER STRINGS,

For Violin, Guitar and Banjo, best French silk, 25 cts.; Italian, 35 cts.; mailed. Zither, Dulcimer and Piano strings. All musical instruments repaired.

FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $ 00 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 8th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House. T. H. CHAMBERS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THE advertiser, desirous of retiring on account of ill health, offers for sale a first-rate manufacturing business, shirts, linen bosoms, &c., several years established, and now doing a very good wholesale business, with constant increasing first-class City and country trade. The stock of well-assorted and well made goods will be sold on fair terms. A splendid opportunity for a business man with capital, say $20,000 upward, to take hold of a first-rate business already worked up and systematized to his hand, and capable of extension to his satisfaction. Ill health of self and family the only reason of giving it up. No good-will money required. Address, with real name, &c., Box No. 1,937 Philadelphia Post-office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—Mr. Titelle, proprietor of the above house, being obliged to leave the City, offers for sale his well-patronized establishment. The house has been newly painted and papered through and the furniture is nearly new. Any party wishing to enter in the hotel business, will find this a good opportunity. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. TITELLE, European Hotel and Restaurant, No. 2 Clinton-place, corner of Broadway and 8th-st.

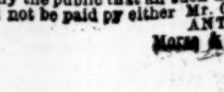
FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—INTEREST OF RETIRING PARTners in a Storage and Commission Produce business; two stores connected, well located, storage, &c. on hand. To a party with small capital a rare chance. Address STORAGE, Box No. 4,039 Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN INVESTMENT WORthy of the attention of the most careful. Apply to or address, at once, E. MOULTON, *American Agriculturist* Office, No. 41 Park-row.

CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE.—THE BEST retail store on 8th-av., with 13 machines, and all the other utensils for making candies. Apply at No. 661 8th-av.

FOR SALE—FRUIT STORE AND RESTAURANT on Broadway; small capital required; reasons given for selling. Apply at No. 1,179 Broadway.



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—A WOMAN representing herself as being connected with me, and has obtained various sums of money on drafts drawn on me and on JAY CADY, Esq., Schenectady, this is to notify the public that all such drafts are frauds, and they will not be paid by either Mr. CADY or myself.

ANTHONY W. MORSE,
Morse & Co., No. 24 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
BRILLIANT RAVEL PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON, at 3; EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.

TONY DENIER, Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and Mlle. ERNESTINE appear.

MR. D. L. MORRIS,
"Germanico-American," will "SHPEAK SOME TINGS," upon the times.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, In Lecture-Room, without additional charge.

HERR NADOLESKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, containing 200 pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, day and evening, with all the effect of a
FULL ORCHESTRA OF TWENTY INSTRUMENTS.
THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 3,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!
DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

☞ Notwithstanding the appreciated value of everything, the price of admission STILL REMAINS AT 25 CENTS, and it is the earnest desire of the management, if possible, to keep it at this price, although LESS THAN 10 CENTS IN COIN.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

A CONSERVATORY OF ART.
Devoted to the production of
TRAGEDY
AND
COMEDY,
in the most perfect form, and especially to the culture of
AN AMERICAN DRAMA.

Will open on
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18,
under the management of Mr. W. STUART.

This establishment has, during the past two months, undergone a complete renovation and repair.

The house has been repainted, and the exterior lobby and interior circles have been newly decorated by Mr. J. H. Mohr, and the proscenium beautified by pictures illustrative of scenes in the plays of Shakespeare, from designs of that exquisite artist, Mr. John Lafarge. The theatre has been entirely reseated, newly carpeted and matted, new chairs placed in the orchestra, many improvements made in the stage, modes of heating and ventilation, and no care or expenditure spared to render the house perfect in comfort and beautiful in attire.

The first eight weeks will be devoted to comedy, and Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,

pronounced by the most cultivated critics as our greatest comic artist, will appear nightly in a variety of his humorous characters, in favorite plays and many new ones, combining

CAPITAL COMEDIES,
INTERESTING DRAMAS,
AND LAUGHABLE FARCES.
ON THURSDAY, THE 18th,

the door will open at 7½ and performance commence at 8 o'clock, with the sterling Comedy, in three acts, entitled

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,

with the following distribution of characters:

Major De Boots......Mr. J. S. Clarke
Icebrook......Mr. A. H. Davenport
Featherly......Mr. C. Wolcot, Jr.
First appearance in twelve months.
Mrs. Featherly......Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Mrs. Swandown......Mrs. Sedly Brown
Her first appearance at this theatre.
Mrs. De Boots......Miss Mary Carr
Her first appearance here.

After which Buckstone's great Farce of the
ROUGH DIAMOND,
introducing
Mr. J. S. CLARKE as COUSIN JOE,
AND
Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN as MARGERY.

These pieces will be presented with entirely new scenery by Mr. RICHARD SMITH.

The company, already embracing many of the most popular favorites of New-York, will introduce, as the season progresses, some names deservedly cherished in the public remembrance, and others not before presented here.

Mr. Stuart has sincere pleasure in announcing that

MR. EDWIN BOOTH

will confine his performances exclusively to this theatre in New-York, and will appear during this season in a series of his great characters in the plays of Shakespeare, which will each be presented with a perfection of scenery, cast and appliances not before attempted on the New-York stage. He will also appear in one or more original plays, expressly written for him.

The stage department will be under the direction of
MR. J. G. HANDLEY, Stage Manager;
The front of the House under that of
MR. T. B. JACKSON, Treasurer.

The Orchestra, comprising many of the best solo performers in New-York, will be under the direction of the distinguished composer and conductor,

MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.

The box office will be open on Tuesday, Aug. 16, when seats may be secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4

Lessee and Manager......Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.
TUESDAY, Aug. 16, 1864.
SIXTH WEEK
of the highly
SUCCESSFUL AND TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT
of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
AND SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE MOST POPULAR DRAMA OF THE DAY.
entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR
THE ELOPEMENT,
which has been received in the most
FLATTERING MANNER
BY DENSELY CROWDED HOUSES.
MISS WESTERN
in her unrivaled portraitures of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE
as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED NIGHTS
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, J. C. Dunan, J. W. Blaisdell, Seymour, E. B. Holmes, Misses Mary Wells, Skerrett, Fisher, &c., &c., in the cast.

During the evening, popular music by the orchestra, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8.
TUESDAY, AUG. 16, 1864.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the very attractive and celebrated comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
Will be acted Boucicault's great three-act drama,
THE
COLLEEN
BAWN.

Myles Na-Coppaleen, (with the song of "The Colleen Bawn," words by Boucicault, music by Balfe, never before sung in America)......Mr. Dan Bryant
Father Tom......Mr. Charles Fisher
Danny Mann......Mr. W. R. Floyd
Hardress Cregan (his original character)......Mr. H. F. Daly
Kyrle Daly......Mr. G. Clarke
Corrigan......Mr. W. H. Norton
Mrs. Cregan......Miss Fanny Morant
Elly O'Connor, the "Colleen Bawn"......Miss Ione Burke
Anne Chute......Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Selah Mann......Mrs. John Sefton

WEDNESDAY—
THE IRISH EMIGRANT
and
HANDY ANDY.
THURSDAY—
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

EMBOSSED DRY GOODS TICKETS.—The subscriber has just received a consignment of Dry Goods Tickets, to which he invites attention of the trade, at SALISBURY'S Dry Goods Refurnishing Establishment, No. 159 Duane-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 30 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

supposed to have been six hundred feet. It is said three tons of powder were used in the blast. We captured fourteen standards, two thousand small arms, and over a thousand prisoners, among them one Brigadier-General and seventy-four officers. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at three thousand five hundred. Our total loss will not exceed seven hundred.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning our General allowed GRANT (who had made the request the night before) four hours to bury his dead. At the expiration of the time, they resumed the shelling of the City of Petersburgh, firing three or four shells per hour, but without doing much damage.

This Gen. BARTLETT, who commanded the negro troops, *is the same man who became notorious as the father of the bride in the celebrated diamond wedding in New-York*, in which his daughter, a young and beautiful lady, was married to Signor OVEIDO, an old Cuban, who was supposed to be immensely rich. BARTLETT is said to have lost a leg at Williamsburgh.

GEN. GRANT MOVING.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 9.

It is reported at Petersburgh that the enemy are removing their heavy guns, and from other indications it is the impression of many that GRANT is preparing to change his base from the James to the Potomac. There was but little picket firing or shelling along the lines yesterday.

ALIENS IN REBELDOM.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE HALYBURTON.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 6.

Judge HALYBURTON, upon taking his seat this morning, proceeded to deliver his decision in the case of R. D. OGDEN, manager of the New Richmond Theatre, writ of habeas corpus, praying to be discharged from the military service of the Confederate States, upon the ground that he is a "domiciled foreigner," and anxious to return to his native country, England.

The Judge ably reviewed all the ground gone over by counsel for the petitioner (Messrs. RANDOLPH and LYONS,) and while admitting the ability with which the points were argued, deemed many, if not the most of them, untenable. The petitioner claims to be an Englishman; that fact is admitted and is not denied; but the fact would not affect the case one way or the other.

The first inquiry is as to domicile. According to Judge STORY, a domicile is where a man has taken up his abode and residence, with no present intention of changing it. The question of domicile is an exceedingly difficult one to decide. The petitioner came to America with his parents in or about the year 1843; in 1845 he removed to St. Louis; in 1855 parent and child separated, the father going to Iowa in 1858, where he yet has his domicile, if he be not dead or removed; and we have no information of either event.

The place where the petitioner, his son, is abiding is to be taken as the place of his residence, and affords *prima facie* evidence that it is his domicil. The contrary is left to petitioner to show, and the fact to rebut. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided this point. Nothing has been produced in the evidence submitted by the petitioner himself, that he ever intended to return to his alleged place of birth. There is no doubt but that the domicil of his father was in the United States, and is still, if he be not dead or removed. In 1858 we hear of him making preparations to return to England to resume his original domicil, or to return from a temporary sojourn in the United States, as the case may be. If he has not done so his domicil is still in Iowa.

The petitioner is by profession an actor; after marriage in Mobile, he went to Iowa to see his father, who was then making preparations to return to England. After a professional tour, during which his wife died, he appears in Mobile in 1861, and voted at an election for Sheriff, &c., &c. From this fact he was domiciled in Mobile, and was, therefore, liable to conscription there, or in Alabama. The evidence showed that he was residing in the Confederacy, or one of the Confederate States, at that time, without any intention of returning to England as his native place. If this is wrong, and he has not a domicile in Alabama, or in any one of the Confederate States, then he has a domicile somewhere. The petitioner in this case has not changed his domicile, nor is it shown that he has put himself in motion or process of doing so. If not domiciled in any of the Confederate States then his domicile is in Missouri or Iowa. What is the effect of this? Every person belongs to that country where he has his domicile. The petitioner is an alien enemy, according to the act which constitutes all persons alien enemies in time of war, who, being members of one political community, reside in another with which their own is at war, and their property comes under the sequestration act.

An alien enemy cannot prosecute civil suits in any of the courts of the country with which his section is at war, no matter how friendly, personally, he may be toward it. The habeas corpus, a civil proceeding for the redress of wrongs, he cannot claim.

Domiciled foreigners are *de facto*, not *de jure*, citizens of the country of their domicile. Whether, therefore, petitioner have his domicile in one of the Confederate States, or the Confederacy, he is not entitled to a discharge, and is therefore remanded.

Mr. LYONS, one of the counsel for the petitioner, called the attention of His Honor to the stipulation of the British treaty of 1794, which expressly provides that subjects of Great Britain shall be permitted to come to the United States, pursue their business without molestation, &c. &c.

Mr. LYONS asked that the case might be further heard on that point.

The Judge said he would be willing to hear the case on the merits of that single point, and none other. He could not see that it could affect the decision he had just rendered. He had considered the case with all the attention he was able to bestow upon it.

After some further remarks by counsel, the order of the decision, sealing it, was left open, and the case continued to next Saturday, at 11 A. M., when further argument will be heard on the point raised by counsel.

The decision of the Judge was able, lengthy, full of points of law, and will be a valuable precedent upon which to base future decisions of a like character.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 12.

Whatever may turn out to be the meaning of the fact, the fact itself begins to shine out clear—that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is lost; that he will never be President again; not even President of the Yankee remnant of States, to say nothing of the whole six and thirty—or, how many are there, counting "Colorado" and "Idaho" and other Yahoo commonwealths lately invented? The obscene Ape of Illinois is about to be deposed from the Washington purple, and the White House will echo to his little jokes no more. It is in no spirit of exultation we contemplate this coming event; for ABRAHAM has been a good Emperor for us; he has served our turn; his policy has settled, established and made irrevocable the separation of the old Union into nations essentially foreign; and we may be almost sorry to part with him. *He was, in the eyes of all mankind, an unanswerable argument for our secession; he stood there a living justification, seven feet high, of the steadfast resolution of these States to hold no more political communion with a race capable, not only of producing such a being, but of making it a ruler and king.*

Certainly his elevation to that position astonished the world; but it amazed nobody so much as the creature himself. *He* knew he was neither rich nor rare, and wondered how the devil he got there; or, as he expressed it himself the other day to a Canadian editor, "It seems to be strange that I, a boy born, as it were, in the woods, should have been *drifted into the apex* of this great event." Why strange? One may be drifted into any apex, if he only embarks upon a chain of circumstances; and those who sneer at ABRAHAM's figure are desired to observe that Noah's ark did actually drift to an apex—and it contained, together with every other beast after his kind, a pair of baboons. If they drifted to an apex, so may he. However that may be, he is certainly now about to come down, and even to be dragged or kicked down. The prognostications of last Spring were infallible—that "the rebellion" must be crushed this year—at least very signal and decisive successes must be gained over it—or else the war could no longer be carried on under LINCOLN's Government. Let what might come of the war and the Union, *he* would get no more armies to fling into the red pit of Virginia for slaughter.

Now to put aside, for the present, the total loss of what Yankees fondly believed to be their conquests in the Trans-Mississippi; pretermitting, also, the dead-lock to which SHERMAN's army has been brought, with all Kentucky, Tennessee, and the half of Georgia lying between him and his own country—and looking only to this most colossal invasion of Virginia with three huge armies all bound at once for Richmond—the thing is over. GRANT's army is rapidly going away from our front at Petersburgh, and returning to Washington or elsewhere. Of course GRANT will not put up a notice on the shore of the Appomattox that he hereby abandons his enterprise; neither will STANTON officially notify that the armies of "the Union" are found wholly unable to advance one yard out of the protection of their ships, and therefore they discontinue the campaign, with a loss of one hundred and fifty thousand killed, wounded and missing. This would be unreasonable to expect; nevertheless, the enterprise is abandoned; and this is necessarily, so far as LINCOLN is concerned, a final abandonment. Richmond is no more to hear the roar of Yankee siege guns under that potentate's reign.

One cannot but arrive at this conclusion from several indications; from the greatly increasing excitement at the North touching the Chicago Convention, which is to nominate a Democratic President; from the daring violence with which some newspapers counsel resistance in arms against the draft of half a million of men; and from the singular movement of some of LINCOLN's own Black Republican supporters in the Washington Congress, as yesterday detailed in the *Examiner*. They waited for the moment when their sovereign's fortunes were declining from their "apex" to give him a treacherous shove down the hill. Two of his most vehement and efficient allies, chairmen respectively of the Senate and House "Committee on the rebellious States," WADE, of Ohio, and WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland, *give him this blow under the fifth rib*. They present, in their official capacity, what almost amounts to a legal impeachment, save in matter of form, against their fond and too-indulgent master, now tottering to his fall; charge him with arrogance, usurpation, knavery, in withholding his assent to a bill touching the future *status* of these Confederate States—a matter which, though of small importance to us, is of the deepest moment, it seems, in that country; inasmuch as he has a plan of his own for readmitting States to the Union on the application of one-tenth of their population; and this would, they say, give him the control of the Presidential election. So they inform him that an election carried by this artifice must be resisted, and that he is inaugurating a civil war for the Presidency. If GRANT had only taken Richmond, would they have dared to set their names to such a document as this? All the world suddenly, within one week, in short since the blow up of the campaign at Petersburgh, seems to feel instinctively that ABRAHAM's game is played; and the New-York *Herald* at once calls for a new National Convention, at Buffalo, to nominate some other men instead of the baboon of Illinois and the tailor of Tennessee; and finds out that "the very winds have been whispering it 'for weeks'"—that is, for two weeks, since the Petersburgh blow up. Ah! the Emperor is a fallen tree; no bird of the air will ever again feather its nest under his branches; a dying gorilla, against whom the smallest cur can lift up its leg.

Taking it as certain, then, that the enemy's present sovereign is as good as gone, next comes the most interesting consideration of who is to be his successor. It is not very plain in the interest of whom, or of what, WADE and DAVIS have so suddenly found out the enormities of LINCOLN; nor whether they mean to aid the Fremont party of impossible ultra-radicals, or to lay the pipes for themselves, WADE and DAVIS; *but the most interesting matter to us is the keen and active agitation in the two branches of the "Democratic party."* The Peace Democrats openly avow that they will labor in the Chicago Convention of this month to get a "platform" of instant and absolute Peace. We learn that the "War Democrats" are beginning, through some of their influential papers, to give their assent to an *armistice*, as one of the "planks" of the Chicago Convention—an armistice to allow negotiations for reconstruction. In other words, these War Democrats propose that, leaving the military lines of each party where they now are, the Confederate States should be invited to send delegates to meet the Yankee States in convention.

Let there be not only be an "armistice," but a formal renunciation of all right and pretence to coerce these States—and, *of course, an entire withdrawal of all land and sea forces which occupy any portion of our soil, or blockade any of our ports; and then the Northern States will, for the first time, be in a position to propose to us reconstruction of the Union, or a convention of States for the purpose of negotiating that. It may safely be promised that such proposals would then be at least considered; at present, one cannot say what would be the result of that consideration*; but, in short, let our Northern brethren try us. With such a change in the existing relations, no doubt there may come also a great change over men's minds? The hideous apparition of the blood-boltered LINCOLN will be laid; the bayonet will be not longer pointed at our throats, our dead will have been buried out of our sight, and it is vain, as the humorous ABRAHAM says, to grieve after spilt *milk*—for so the facetious man calls blood. We do not answer for a favorable result of this policy, but the Chicago Democrats will find it worth while to try it, seeing that is the only chance they have.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

"GREELEY ON PEACE."

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 27.

Of all the facts and indications of the day pointing to an early peace, we deem of most weight and consequence the conduct and the language of Mr. GREELEY. He is probably the most influential and talented man at the North; the confessed NAPOLEON of their press, and the leader of the Republican party. His influence at the Chicago Convention choused SEWARD out of the nomination and gave it to LINCOLN. The same influence dictated an abolition platform, and whipped SEWARD and LINCOLN into a purely emancipation, negro-equality war. Yet, strange to say, all the while Mr. GREELEY has maintained the doctrine that any considerable section of country had the right to secede and set up a new and independent Government for itself. With these opinions often avowed and continually persisted in, we find him coming out as the open advocate of peace. Of peace, we infer, without emancipation. For to deny to a people the right to determine and regulate their social institutions whilst he maintains their right to self-government, would be the grossest inconsistency. Besides, he looks for peace at an early day, and if emancipation be a *sine qua non*, he would find it quite as difficult to get the North to consent to peace as to get the South to agree to it. While the war lasts the North takes away our negroes to weaken our means of defence. The war over, and she will be anxious to restore them, as well to keep them out of her own territory, where they are found to be an intolerable pest, as to put them to work at the South, in order that the products of their labor may again enrich the merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers and mechanics of the North, who will, in a modified way, resume their accustomed trade with us.

We are sure that Mr. GREELEY desires peace, and is actually endeavoring to bring it about, not alone from his intermediation to bring about a meeting between Messrs. HOLCOMBE, CLAY and THOMPSON and Mr. LINCOLN, but because of the following language, which he has since employed when writing about the contemplated meeting. He says: "More than this he does not feel at liberty to state, though he soon may be; and all that he can now add is his general inference that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed."

THE DESIRE FOR PEACE HYPOTHETICAL.

From the Richmond Examiner.

As LINCOLN wants a peace on his own terms, so we also want a peace on ours, and the terms mutually exclude and destroy each other. It is not, therefore, the same peace we desire; and the word itself, bandied about in this way, loses all meaning, and signifies literally nothing at all. It has become a hateful word, and should be left exclusively to the use of buffalo orators in a neighboring State, if any of that sort still drivel and snivel. *Let us get rid of the whole vile cant, and say at once we are for war, and nothing but war, until, as Davis is said to have said, "the last of this generation falls in his tracks," and then that we mean to pass it to the next as an inheritance. It is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do, they will still offer it in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the sod of these Confederate States, and the felon flag of stripes is hauled down from every foe within our borders. After that, it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now, the very word is nonsense.* * * * *

THE WAR DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 8.

There are many unmistakable signs and evidences that the war is fast drawing to a close. Not, however, that a formal peace is at hand. The North may cease to carry on active hostilities long before it will consent to recognize our independence, and enter into formal terms of peace with us. Among the signs of the times none is more encouraging than the altered and subdued tone of the Northern press and Northern politicians. We hear not a word now of crushing the rebellion in sixty or ninety days, or even within the present year. Few, very few, politicians or editors are so impudent or so impertinent as to hold out hopes of crushing it out at all. They are in terrible dread of an invasion by us of the North, and more busy in trying to devise ways and means to repel such apprehended invasion than in renewed attempts to subdue the South. They have lost all hope that GRANT will take Richmond, but are in deadly fear that EARLY will capture Washington. They keep GRANT's army, at this sickly season, in the most sickly hole in the South, merely to prevent the junction of LEE's and EARLY's forces, and the probable capture of Philadelphia that would follow such junction. In like manner they keep SHERMAN in Georgia to keep HOOD out of Tennessee and Kentucky. They are faintly hammering away at Petersburgh and Atlanta to save Cincinnati and Philadelphia. They have been for some time busy withdrawing their troops from the trans-Mississippi, and from all along either shore of that river, also from many points on the Atlantic coast, and concentrating them at positions nearer to Washington. They are obviously preparing to defend the North from apprehended invasion.

Well may they apprehend it and tremble at its probable consequences. *After the middle of September what forces will they have with which to repel invasion? Their veterans' term of service will have expired, and they will have returned home. The hundred thousand hundred days' men will also have returned home. A body, composed almost entirely of raw recruits, deficient in numbers as well as discipline, will be all the army they will have with which to repel invasion.* Men will not rush to arms to defend their homes as they do in the South, for Northern soldiers are common laborers, without houses or homes, and who live and support their families from their daily wages. A war of invasion of the North will suspend their wages; their daily pay as soldiers, in greenbacks, will amount to nothing. No bonus is offered to them for enlistment; no hopes of Southern plunder will any longer be held out to them, or, if held out, will any longer delude and deceive them; the expense of living will have quadrupled, and to enlist as soldiers will be to starve their families. The North will not rise to defend itself; but the masses will cry aloud for peace! For no matter who conquers, no matter what the terms of peace—peace will give them employment—without which they cannot live. The Federal Government is bankrupt, and has no means left wherewith to feed and clothe its soldiers and their families.

It is not, on the whole, at all improbable that we may this Fall invade the North, and on her soil dictate the terms of peace. At all events, it is worth trying. The North is just about to become bankrupt in men and in means, and now is the time to push her to the wall. A just retribution demands that we retaliate on her the cruelties she has inflicted on us. An opportunity of doing so may soon occur.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The North American at Father Point.

HER POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

FATHER POINT, E. B., Monday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool at 10:30 A. M. of the 4th, and Londonderry 5th inst., passed Father Point, en route to Quebec, at 5:30 P. M.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st.

The steamship *Kedar*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 1st.

The steamship *Etna*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 3d.

The steamship *Germania*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 3d.

The political news by the *North American* is almost a blank.

THE NIAGARA AT LIVERPOOL.

The United States war steamer *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool on the 3d. She was received with a salute from the British war steamer *Majestic*.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The London *Times* publishes a letter from Richmond, to June 27. The writer expresses the belief that Gen. GRANT knows full well that neither Petersburgh nor Richmond can be taken by fighting, and that he will make no more onslaughts on the Confederate breastworks, but quietly assume the defensive. He says it is a question of subsistence, but Richmond can never be starved out until the two railroads from the South as well as the James River Canal and Railroad from the north, can be utterly annihilated, which, he contends, GRANT is not strong enough to do. He admits that GRANT's operations may occasionally cause the Confederate army to be placed on half rations, but this will not affect the result.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times* gives the particulars of a quarrel between the American Consul and the Egyptian Government. An American, in erecting a steam well, partially destroyed an aqueduct for supplying the town with water. The Consul on being applied to by the authorities, stopped the works, but subsequently permitted them to proceed. The Government then forcibly interfered and ejected the workmen. The Consul hereupon demanded satisfaction for the insult to the American flag. He refused to accede to a proposal that each party should send an engineer to inspect the alleged damage, agreeing to abide by their joint decision, and threatened to strike his colors unless satisfaction was given within twenty-four hours. Accordingly, after that time had elapsed, the flag was hauled down, and a dispatch from the Government, which arrived almost immediately afterward, was returned unopened. The Consul telegraphed to Constantinople, and the matter rests.

Of general European news, there is an utter absence of anything of moment.

The English Cabinet has all dispersed for the season. Lord and Lady PALMERSTON has been engaged in the ceremony of cutting the first sod of a new railroad.

Nothing additional had transpired as to the peace negotiations at Vienna.

The Bourse on the 3d opened firm but closed flat. Rentes 66f. 40c.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds inactive, but rather less weak. The discount demand continued moderate. The best bills were taken at 7¼.

SATTERTHWAITE's Circular says during the last three days both American and Government bonds and railway shares have rallied. Inquiries have been made for Atlantic and Great Western bonds, Ohio section, but there are none in the market. Pennsylvania Section, first mortgage, brought 74.

[The line to Father Point broke at this point. The balance of the news will probably come to hand in the morning.—ED.]

COMMERCIAL PER NORTH AMERICAN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 4.

COTTON.—Sales of three days, 14,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters. Market dull and all qualities slightly lower.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is inactive, with a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report flour easier and partially 6d. lower. Wheat flat, and 1d.@2d. lower. Corn tends downward; mixed 29s.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. The same authorities report: Beef quiet and steady. Pork, ditto. Bacon easier. Lard quiet and tending downward. Tallow quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady. Sugar easier. Coffee quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine dull and downward at 69s. Petroleum inactive and nominal at unchanged quotations.

LONDON MARKETS—AUG. 3.

BREADSTUFFS tending downward. SUGAR steady and unchanged. COFFEE quiet and easier. TEA quiet and unchanged. RICE firmer. TALLOW steady. LINSEED OIL easier.

Illinois Central shares 44@43 discount, Eries, 40 @42.

CONSOLS were quoted at the close on Wednesday 89¾@89⅞ for money.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS PERFECTLY QUIET

Preparations to Counteract the Movements of the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, Aug. 15—7 A. M.

It was reported last week that the enemy were moving toward our left with the intention of making a flank attack early this morning, but as there has been no demonstration up to this hour, the report is believed to be unfounded. Ample preparation is, however, made to meet them should they attempt such a movement.

Everything at headquarters is perfectly quiet.

Considerable firing has been kept up during the night between the pickets on the centre and right.

Yesterday morning, about daylight, heavy firing was heard in the direction of the James River, which lasted for about two hours. It is reported to have been an attack by some rebel rams on a working party of Gen. BUTLER, who are cutting a canal across a small peninsula on the James River.

A dozen deserters came in yesterday, two of whom were cavalrymen, with all their accoutrements.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 15.

Early this morning the rebels opened fire upon our men engaged on the canal above City Point, but our gunboats gave them a hot reception. The cannonading was going on at 8 o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, Monday Aug. 15.

The mailboat from City Point to-day, reports that Saturday afternoon a body of our troops embarked on transports at City Point, and moved up the river during the night, and under cover of the fire of the gunboats, effected a landing near Dutch Gap. The object of this movement is stated to be the dislodgment of a considerable force of the enemy, who had intrenched themselves on the river, and possibly also as a reconnoisance to ascertain what troops LEE had before Richmond, and if he is sending any considerable reinforcement to EARLY.

Heavy firing was going on when the *Vanderbilt* left, both cannonading and musketry.

The United States Forces Withdrawn from Brownsville.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 15.

Official intelligence having been received at this department that the military forces of the United States have temporarily withdrawn from Brownsville, in the State of Texas, that port will not be considered as open to foreign or domestic commerce during such withdrawal; but the blockade thereof by the naval forces of the Udited States will be resumed.

A NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION.—We have just received one of Fish's Patent Lamp Heating Apparatus. We have seen many useful inventions, but only few can be compared with this. It can be used everywhere and by everybody. It is a good substitute for a stove in hot weather, as also a valuable contrivance for a sick room. By an ingenious combination of utensils with a common kerosene lamp, the operations of boiling, frying, stewing and steeping are performed by the flame that lights the room. Three different articles can be cooked at the same time. They are useful in every respect—every family should have one. Bachelors who wish to procure a good substitute in place of a wife, only need to buy one of these lamps. Those who wish to see the apparatus, can do so by calling at the manufactory and salesroom, No. 206 Pearl-street, New-York. —*Oceana Times.*

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

100 Erie Railway...s3	112⅞	100 M. S. & N. I....b3	92⅝
500 do..........b5	113	100 do..........b3	92½
300 Hudson Riv. R..s3	133⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. R..s5	114⅛
700 Reading R.......s3	136⅞	500 Mariposa M. Co....	42¾
200 Quicks. M. Co....	82⅜	100 do..........b5	42⅞

[Advertisement.]

ARMED TO THE TEETH,

Is a very common expression, but we think armed to embellish and preserve them to a ripe old age is decidedly more beneficial and appropriate. This can only be done by the fragrant "Sozodont." For cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening and purifying the breath, it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

USEFUL.—The best investment a young man can make of time or money, is to learn what he can do best—to what pursuit he is best adapted. Phrenology explains this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TO PAPER MAKERS AND TO DEALERS AND SHIPPERS OF STRAW AND HAY.—The "Beater Press," now in the employment of the Government Forage Department in this City, and engaged in repressing loosely baled hay, and which may be seen in constant operation at DUDLEY's mammoth storage warehouse, on 10th-av., west side, between 12th and 13th sts., condenses 500 pounds of straw or hay into a space described by twenty cubic feet. It is not until one is made to realize, by actual demonstration, that 500 pounds of straw, reduced to these limits, occupy no more space than two barrels of flour, that the great importance of this Press, to paper makers, becomes apparent. By this means we effect a direct saving of from fifty to seventy-five per cent. in freight alone. By this means we are enabled to go into the interior, where straw may be had for a mere nominal price, and where no other press can penetrate. This press enables you to stow a year's stock of straw in an ordinary sized warehouse, and to insure the same at a nominal rate, compared with other baled straw. Straw so pressed or solidified will take no material injury if left unhoused a year.

Water does not penetrate beyond the first layer, and straw or hay so pressed must have a good deal of active assistance before it can be burned to any extent.

It also possesses other merit, by reason of its great solidity, which it is not necessary to refer to in a notice addressed to intelligent paper manufacturers.

It is not doubted, but many such have seen specimen work by this press, at the rooms of the *American Agriculturist*, in the TIMES Building.

To hay dealers and to shippers of hay and straw, to distant points, we have to say: First, that we load a box, car, or a canal boat to its full capacity, and get our hay to market for less than half the expense you incur on losely pressed hay. We freight our hay to Liverpool for fifteen shillings per ton, where it sells for from four to six pounds sterling per ton, in gold. To Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans, Cuba, St. Domingo, &c., we freight it from eight to fifteen dollars per ton less than any other description of pressed hay can be sent.

Messrs. CORNISH & CONGDON, No. 538 Pearl-street, are the sole agents for the sale of beater pressed hay in this City, and will supply further information to distant parties in respect to the terms upon which this press may be procured for certain localities. The press is sold for $600, but it is not sold broadcast for the mere profit there may be lurking in it as an article of merchandise and to be used promiscuously; but it is sold subject to such reasonable remuneration to the inventor and such wise restraint upon the user as the great value and importance of the invention seem to require. The New-York State Beater Press Company *lease* out the right to use the press, county by county. Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and all the New-England States pursue the same course. No plan has yet been adopted for the Cotton States, and no press has yet been invented to be compared with this for cotton, or, in fact, for any other bulky substance which requires to be subdued and well pressed. For particulars, apply to

CORNISH & CONGDON, No. 538 Pearl-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS

is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and soothe.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BIXBY VS. DAY & MARTIN.—BIXBY's Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 11 | Sun sets..... 6 58 | Moon sets... 6 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 23 | Gov. Island.. 7 12 | Hell Gate... 8 34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 15.

Cleared.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Columbia, (Swed.,) Myhre, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs L. B. Crosby, Crosby, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Martin, (Br.,) Brandt, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Argo, (Ital.,) Esperite, Cork, for orders, Holmboe & Balchen; Catharine, (Br.,) Gilman, Matamoras; Herald, Davis, Philadelphia, Woodruff & Robinson; Clio, (Br.,) Stanley, Port-au-Prince; Annandale, (Br.,) Charles, Falmouth, Eng., G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Phebe, Morrow, Martinique, H. A. Vatable & Son; Leroy, Johnson, Havana, S. G. Hand; Carlton, (Br.,) Evans, Port-au-Prince.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Harding, Newbern, N. C., Aug. 12, and Hatteras Inlet Aug. 13, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Aug. 13, 15 miles N. of Hatteras passed steamer Gen. Meigs, for Newbern.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., 53 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Frances, Bristow, Washington, D. C., 52 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Greene, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Gellert, (of London,) Bohn, Hamburg 58 ds., with mdse. and 339 passengers to Sloman & Edye. July 26, lat. 49 55, lon. 71 21, saw schr. Billow, of Salem, waterlogged and abandoned, both masts carried away and lying alongside, with sails and rigging attached; had not been long in that condition. Had 19 deaths and 4 births on the passage.

Ship Lizzie Homans, (of Liverpool,) Dawson, Liverpool July 2, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. July 25 saw two large icebergs. July 30, lat. 44 19, lon. 49 42, was in co. with ship Villafranca, from London for New-York.

Ship Inconstant, of Cork, Culleton, Bombay, March 21, Mauritius May 17, and St. Helena July 2, with mdse. to Troost, Schroeder & Co.

Ship Stratford, (Br., late Arctic,) Chandler, Liverpool June 12, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Ship Caroline, Grant, New-Orleans 13 ds., ballast to master.

Bark Evening Star, Mansfield, New-Haven, in ballast to master.

Bark Osprey, of Turks Island, Norton, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Peck & Church. 14th inst., off Halifax, saw a large steamer, painted lead color, three smoke stacks, and only one short mast; supposed her to be a blockade-runner; 8th inst., 60 miles E. of Cape Sable, saw bark Carrie Davis, of Turks Island, bound E.

Bark Sacramento, Hussey, Fortress Monroe 2 days, in ballast to master. 14th inst., at 9 A. M., Cape May bearing N. W. 8 miles, was spoken by two gunboats, tugs, who inquired if we had seen any privateers.

Bark Ellen, of London, Rickmers, Antwerp 72 ds., with mdse. and 498 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had light W. winds and calms the entire passage; 13th, off Montauk, saw a vessel, apparently a bark, burned to the water's edge. 11 deaths and 1 birth.

Bark Winnifred, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Wilkins, Belize, Hond., 17 ds., with logwood to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Bark Resolution, (Ital.,) Scorsone, Liverpool 60 ds., with salt to John E. Devlin.

Bark Caroline, (of Rockland, Me.,) Grant, New-Orleans 13 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Ernest & Charles, (Fr.,) Saulmy, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Jules Borde, (Fr.,) Caspar, Martinique 15 ds., ballast, Vatable & Reynal.

Bark Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos 17 ds., sugar, Ponvert & Co.

Bark La Ciguena, of Portland, Adie, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to master.

Barkantine Fleetwing, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Brig C. W. Ring, McLean, Cow Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to L. I. Belloni. 13th inst., off Montauk, passed through a quantity of burned stuff.

Bark Ghilone, (Ital.,) Conrigliure, Leghorn 67 ds., with marble, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros.

Brig Guayana, (Pruss.,) Behrens, Angostura 18 ds., with hides to Pavenstedt & Co.

Brig Augusta, of Montreal, Kent, Rio Grande, Brazil, 90 ds., with hides and wool to Bursley & King.

Brig Kalamo, Dexter, Sisal 20 ds., logwood, hemp, &c., D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Amanda Jane, Von Remple, Tampico 30 ds., hides, &c., master.

Brig Harp, Arey, Pictou, N. S., 26 ds., coal, F. E. Bradshaw.

Brig S. C. Shaw, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Humacoa, P. R., Aug. 1, molasses, J. V. Onativia & Co. Had calm weather the whole passage.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 18 ds., wool, hides, &c., J. F. Joy.

Brig B. Young, Gibson, New-Haven, ballast.

Brig Hadley Vicars, (Br.,) Lettie, Schooner Pond 15 ds., coal, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Reid, Windsor 12 ds., plaster, D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Sea Bird, (Br.,) Stevens, Hillsboro 20 ds., plaster, master.

Brig Whitaker, Wass, Newburg for Boston.

Schr. Lizzie M. Stacey, Nye, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast, bound to Boston. 14th, off Hog Island, heard heavy firing to the westward; same night was boarded by a U. S. gunboat, and saw another, names unknown; warned by them of the privateer.

Schr. Maria Jane, (Br.,) Parret, Hillsboro, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. E. Arcularius, Jackson, Bridgeport, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

WIND—At sunset, S., and light.

Sailed.

Aug. 14—Steamers Parthian, Melville.

Ship Resolute.

Barks P. Pendleton, Chanticleer, Acme, Assunta.

Brigs Edgardo, Beaver, Mountain Eagle, Matron, S. E. Kennedy, Emily Fisher.

Schooners Harriet, Bessie, La Creole, Henrietta, S. C. Evans, Minerva, Maria, Northern Light, D. E. Sawyer, New-Haven, Albert Thomas, Rebecca Knight, John G. Wright, Mary E. Mangum, Wasp, Wave, Alice.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 15—Arr. schr. Thomas Hix, from New-York.

Below—Bark Jehu, Smith, from Palermo, with loss of jibboom.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 12—Arr. U. S. Revenue steamer Miami, on a cruise. Also arr. schrs. Balloon, from Elizabethport for Boston; D. & E. Kelley, from Boston for Wilmington, Del.; Broadfield, Florida and Thomas H. Seymour, from do. for Philadelphia; Mary and Elizabeth, from Salem for do.

Sld. schrs. James M. Bayles, Sarah Jane Vaughn, Leader, Antelope, D. & E. Kelley, Broadfield, Florida, Thomas H. Seymour and Elizabeth.

Aug. 13—Arr. schrs. Eclipse, (Br.,) from Shulee, N. B., for New-York; Caspian, from Machias for do.; Flora A. Sawyer, from Tremont for do.

Sld. schrs. Balloon, Eclipse, (Br.,) Caspian and Flora A. Sawyer.

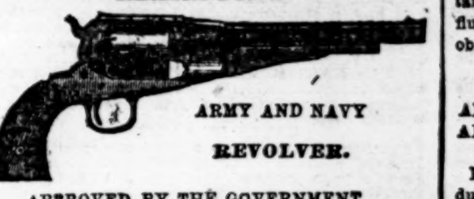
PORTLAND, Aug. 13—Cld. brig Chalmuck, Pettengill, Pictou, N. S.; schr. Palemura, (Br.,) Smith, Matanzas.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15—Arr. U. S. steam transport Atlantic, from Fortress Monroe, with sick and wounded soldiers.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., Aug. 13, Margaret Ann, Whilpey, New-York. Cld. schr. Gen. Knox, Fountain, New-York.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY

REVOLVER.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Warranted superior to any other Pistol of the kind. Also Pocket and Belt Revolvers. Sold by the Trade generally.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,
Ilion, N. Y.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, THROAT, AND NASAL CAVITIES

treated with eminent success after THE TOPICAL ATOMIC METHOD discovered by DR. STUDLEY,

while treating his own well-known case of threatened consumption, and consisting, in conjunction with constitutional remedies, and the inhalation of medical vapors, in the application of medicines directly to the affected parts in the form of NEBULÆ of DRY-FLOATING SOLUBLE and ABSORBABLE ATOMS, BY INHALATION and INSUFFLATION.

Reference and testimonials of the highest character bear witness to its merits.

Consulting-rooms No. 95 Clinton-place 8th-st., New-York.

Hours, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Consultation free.

MEETINGS.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

A MASS MEETING

Of all the members of the Workingmen's Union and workingmen generally, will be held on THURSDAY EVENING next, in City Hall Park, New-York, to cooperate with the Printers in obtaining the just demands now being made by them for advance of wages. All organizations are requested, if possible, to come in procession from their respective meeting rooms.

W. HARDING, President Workingmen's Union.
T. H. FOY, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 6.—An adjourned meeting of the Union will be held at 7½ o'clock THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 16, 1864, at Tammany Hall. All printers are invited to attend and become members. The necessary facilities will be afforded.

E. A. HOLMES, President.
W. B. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CRAMPS AND COLIC PAINS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES CHOLERA MORBUS EVERY TIME.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES INDIGESTION AS SURE AS YOU TAKE IT.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

CURES HEARTBURN AND HEADACHE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

REGULATES AND TONES THE STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is a sovereign remedy for all diseases of the STOMACH and BOWELS.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures FEVER and AGUE—let those afflicted with this malady try it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Cures instantaneously—and you do not have to wait a week to see its effect.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is the greatest appetizer ever known—it not only creates the appetite, but enables you to easily digest your food.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is recommended by all the leading physicians.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!

Is an invaluable friend to all who are weak, debilitated, and in a low state of normal action.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is warranted to do all we have claimed for it, and we will furnish you certificates of our best citizens and clergymen to back up our statement.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is indispensable to the portmanteau of every traveler, as it at once prevents dizziness or sea-sickness, either in steamers or cars, and is a never-failing preventive of danger from change of water and climate. Do not do without it.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Does not exhilarate and excite the patient sufferer, like alcoholic bitters and beverages, all advertised to cure dyspepsia, but it is a medicine most wonderfully adapted to all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Will relieve distress from food or purify a foul stomach, in less time than it takes to write this line.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that is as certain, speedy and infallible in its action—relieving and curing at once. We say this, positively.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Is prepared by the originator of the justly celebrated Coe's Cough Balsam, Mr. Coe has never prepared a medicinal article for public and general use but what has stood the strongest tests, and has always borne the palm of victory over every disease it has been certified to cure.

Will you who are suffering from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick-Headache, Cramp and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Acidity of the Stomach, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and General Debility and weakness of the whole system, try but a single bottle, we will never urge you again, if we fail in this case. Our own knowledge of its merits, the united testimony of all who have ever tried it, the encomiums of hundreds of our own neighbors, your duty to yourself, and the beneficial result, as certain as the sunshine, all earnestly, persistently, urge you to just try one bottle. If what we say is not correct, if our statements concerning its wonderful virtues are not found to be true, if you do not say that the operation of the medicine is instantaneous and perfectly wonderful, we will renounce our profession as caterers to the public health, and retire from the field, admitting that we are incompetent to compound a medicinal preparation which would be entitled to your confidence.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price $1 per bottle.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
New-Haven, Conn.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., General Agents.

TO THE LADIES
OF AMERICA,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cure all complaints incident to the sex, and remove all obstructions of nature, from whatever cause, producing health, vigor and strength.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are better than all pills, powders and nostrums; being a fluid preparation their action is direct and positive, and it needs nothing but good common sense to see and understand the reason why they cure all those ills to which the female system is subjected, with dispatch and a degree of certainty which nothing but a scientifically compounded fluid preparation could reach. They are, in the most obstinate cases,

RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
RELIABLE, AND SURE TO DO GOOD!
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
To the most delicate constitutions.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS will certainly produce the regular return of nature, if taken a day or two before the expected period, and it is a maxim in the profession, that prevention is better than cure.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS have been used by over twenty-five thousand ladies, within the past six months, and the testimony of all is, "It surely cures."

CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

Bear in mind that I guarantee my DROPS TO CURE Suppression of the Menses, from whatever cause, though care should be taken to ascertain if pregnancy be the cause, as these DROPS would be sure to produce miscarriage, if taken whilst in that situation, and all are cautioned against using them, as I wish it distinctly understood that I do not hold myself responsible when used under such circumstances.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are peculiarly adapted, as they bring the monthly period with such perfect regularity.

I could furnish any quantity of testimonials of its efficacy from my own patients, but the practice of parading bought and fictitious ones before the public is so prevalent, that I do not deem it advisable.

Do not suffer from these irregularities when an investment of one dollar in Lyon's Periodical Drops will regulate and restore nature to its healthy course; and

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

by those who have other preparations, which they desire to palm off upon the strength of the popularity of my Drops. But when the druggist you apply to has not got them, either make him buy them for you, or else inclose one dollar to the nearest general wholesale agent, who will return you a bottle by return express.

See that the name of Jno. L. Lyon is written upon the directions which are wrapped around each bottle. None others are genuine. Therefore, beware of counterfeits. They are for sale by every druggist in city and country, at one dollar ($1) per bottle. If you wish relief, take no other.

Dr. JNO. L. LYON,
Practicing Physician, New-Haven, Conn.

Who can be consulted concerning all diseases, either personally or by letter.

C. G. CLARK & CO., New-Haven, Conn.,
General Agents for the United States and Canadas.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row,
F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.,
General Agents.

I have the above preparation in large or small quantities.

H. B. HELMBOLD,
No. 594 Broadway.